

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
Fair, Temp. 22-24 (73-77). Tomorrow fair 23-25 (73-77).
LONDON: Fair, Temp. 22-24 (73-77). Tomorrow fair 23-25 (73-77).
NEW YORK: Fair, Temp. 22-24 (73-77). Tomorrow fair 23-25 (73-77).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.0	12.0	12.0
Belgium	12.0	12.0	12.0
Canada	12.0	12.0	12.0
France	12.0	12.0	12.0
Germany	12.0	12.0	12.0
Italy	12.0	12.0	12.0
Japan	12.0	12.0	12.0
Spain	12.0	12.0	12.0
Sweden	12.0	12.0	12.0
Switzerland	12.0	12.0	12.0
Turkey	12.0	12.0	12.0
U.S.	12.0	12.0	12.0
U.S.S.R.	12.0	12.0	12.0
Yugoslavia	12.0	12.0	12.0

No. 28,744 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 21-22, 1975 Established 1887

Afars Describe Ethiopia Uprising

Nomads Say They Killed Hundreds of Soldiers

By Dial Torgerson
ADDIS ABABA, June 20.—Afars, who live in the northeastern highlands of Ethiopia, said today that they had killed hundreds of government soldiers in an uprising.
The Afars made simultaneous attacks at 1 a.m. June 3 on government troops and militia in eight towns and villages of the Danakil Desert, striking with guerrilla, submachine guns and their traditional long, curved knives.
For nine days, the warlike nomads fought government troops. Then, low on ammunition, they withdrew to hidden camps like this headquarters of 150 men deep in rebel-controlled territory.
It was apparently the government's worst defeat in its campaign against mounting insurgency in Ethiopia. The rebels cut the key road over which gasoline is brought from the military port of Assab to Addis Ababa. The Afars say they killed 2,000 troops and militiamen and destroyed four tanks.
But it was learned that the Afars paid a high toll in civilian dead.
"I saw with my own eyes hundreds of dead women and children on the streets of Assefa," said a Syrian-trained rebel leader named Ismail. "Some machine-gunned, others crushed by tanks in their homes."

Court Sets Hearing on Gandhi Bid On Monday

From Wire Dispatches
NEW DELHI, June 20.—The Supreme Court today agreed to hear the appeal of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi against an election law conviction.
Justice Krishna Iyer said he would also hear an application for an absolute stay order. This would allow Mrs. Gandhi to continue as prime minister until the appeal is decided.
Last week, Allahabad's High Court convicted Mrs. Gandhi for electoral malpractices and barred her from holding public office for six years.
The court granted her a 20-day stay so her lawyers could prepare an appeal.
Counsel for Raj Narain, the Indian People's party leader who successfully challenged her election to Parliament in 1971, raised no objection to Monday's special sitting.
The court plea was made by Mrs. Gandhi's counsel, J.B. Datta, who at the same time as she began addressing a huge public rally in her support about a mile away.
More than 100,000 demonstrators poured into the capital to hear Mrs. Gandhi tell them why she should not be forced to give up office.
The reason she said as heavy rain fell on the crowd, was nothing to do with personal power but with her desire to strengthen the country and work for the people.
The demonstrators, most of whom came from surrounding states on 1,500 buses, trucks and trains, shouted "Long live Indira Gandhi" in response to chants by party managers.
City Buses Used
Congress party organizers in New Delhi collected thousands of students and workers and took them to the demonstration aboard city buses which had been taken off their normal rush-hour routes.
Last night, Defense Minister Swaran Singh asked the army chief of staff, Gen. Tapeswar Nath Raina, to supply military vehicles, water tankers and other equipment, as well as soldiers in civilian clothing, to be used in the rally.
Gen. Raina passed on the order but it was withdrawn later in the night when word about it leaked out. According to a military source, tension is growing in India's armed forces, which have long remained out of politics.
Resentment is said to be particularly sharp in the army, where officers are known to be annoyed over Mrs. Gandhi's refusal to resign after being found guilty.
The basic strength of the Congress, the only political party to rule India in nearly 36 years of independence, has always been its appeal to the poor, the bulk of the country's 600 million inhabitants.
Mrs. Gandhi spoke without a text in Hindi for about an hour. Then, taking note of "our brothers and sisters who have come here from the south," where Hindi is not spoken, and of the foreign television crews recording her speech, she shifted briefly to English.
Rabin to Visit Germany
TEL AVIV, June 20 (UPI).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will make an official visit to West Germany early next month, Israeli newspapers said.



TIME OUT—Three leftist girls take a rest after an all-day demonstration around the residence of the Archbishop of Lisbon. The soldier, on guard, also relaxes.

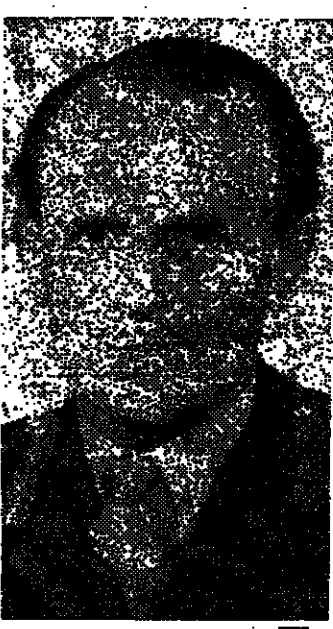
Socialists Back Aims By Lisbon Rally Call

By Henry Giniger
LISBON, June 20 (NYT).—A confused and troubled country hung today on the outcome of one of the longest deliberations in the ruling High Council of the Revolution has had since it assumed power in March.
Even before the council plenary began what was to be the final session of a week of meetings, the Socialist party, still battling with the Communists and laborist groups, took the offensive with the announcement of a mass street demonstration Monday against dictatorship of the proletariat and in favor of a pluralist society.
The Socialist decision to take to the streets reflected concern among non-Communist political elements that the Communists were accelerating their drive for an Eastern-style popular democracy and had gotten some support within the Revolutionary Council. But Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist leader, appeared highly conciliatory in an interview in which he expressed support for full democratic freedoms, rejected any Communist monopoly of power and said cooperation with the Socialists and other forces was still possible.
Mr. Cunhal spoke while political antagonisms were running as strong as ever and as the Socialists continued to be frustrated in their efforts to recover the newspaper Republica from the control of non-journalist personnel who, the Socialists charged, were obeying a Communist plan to dominate the news media. The Roman Catholic Church was not any closer today toward restoring its independent radio station from anti-clericalists who have been occupying it for weeks.
Street Clashes Flare
Street clashes between Catholic militants and far-left groups Wednesday and yesterday added to the bitter feelings. A part of the armed forces represented by the security command headed by Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho took the left side, thus adding to the ambiguities of the military position. Gen. de Carvalho is a member of the High Council.
There was a consensus that the revolution was floundering in a sea of economic, political and social problems and that disunity from the top was indicative to the point of paralysis. This was a major reason why a statement that the council was expected to make was being so eagerly awaited.
At least five council members were said to have come out squarely in favor of a popular democracy, which would probably mean the end of the Communist Assembly, now meeting to draft a constitution, and the establishment of a mass political movement under the armed forces' wing.
The five men were reported to be Navy Capt. Carlos Contreras, Navy Lt. Jose Judas, Navy Capt. Ramiro Correia, Navy Lt. Manuel Martins Guerreiro and Army Capt. Luis Ferreira de Macedo. Some others were said to be sympathetic with this view, including Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, but all of them were believed to represent a minority of the council, which now has 30 members.
In a preliminary statement yesterday morning, the council indicated it still rejected dictatorship of the proletariat and still wanted (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Insists on Visit by Callaghan

Royal Plea Arrives but Amin Holds to Briton's Execution

NAIROBI, June 20 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today postponed the execution of condemned Briton Dennis Hills but insisted that only a personal visit by British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan could save his life.
Within hours of the arrival of a British embassy carrying an appeal for clemency from Queen Elizabeth, President Amin announced that Mr. Hills, 41, would be shot Monday, two days later than originally planned.
Gen. Amin then left for northern Uganda to preside over celebrations marking African Refugee Day. The Queen's embassy was greeted in Kampala by Ugandan military officials, a guard of honor and an army band.
The embassy is Lt. Gen. Sir Chandos Blair, now general officer commanding Scotland and formerly Gen. Amin's commanding officer in the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles before Ugandan independence.
Company Commander
Maj. Ian Graham, Gen. Amin's former company commander, accompanied Gen. Blair. Blair said this morning he increased hopes that Mr. Hills' life might be spared.
Mr. Hills was sentenced to death by a military tribunal on a charge of treason arising from the manuscript of a book he had written about Uganda in which he referred to Gen. Amin as behaving "like a village chieftain."
Yesterday's acquittal by the same military tribunal of British businessman Stanley Smolen on a charge of hoarding had also bolstered hopes that the appeal for clemency from the Queen would be accepted.
Execution Valley
But at 1 p.m. today, the Voice of Uganda broadcast an announcement by Gen. Amin that Mr. Hills would be executed at 11 a.m. Monday at "Execution Valley" in Kampala unless Mr. Callaghan visited Uganda by the end of this week.
"Execution Valley," more usually known as "Muteesa's Gully," was the scene of the execution in 1952 of 27 African Sudanese soldiers serving under the British, who had taken part in a mutiny.
The radio quoted Gen. Amin as saying that Gen. Blair and Maj. Graham were guests of the Uganda Defense Council and would be dealing with defense matters only. Mr. Callaghan's visit is "absolutely necessary" if Mr. Hills' life is to be spared, he said.
Several European nations and African leaders have joined Britain in appealing to Gen. Amin to spare Mr. Hills' life.
London Concerned
LONDON, June 20 (UPI).—The government said today that it is "concerned" by reports that Gen. Amin has ordered only a postponement of Mr. Hills' execution.
A Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman said, however, that the Ugandan statement may have been made before Gen. Amin had received the Queen's appeal for clemency.



Sir Chandos Blair

Kidnappers Get \$60 Million For Release of 2 Argentines

From Wire Dispatches
BUENOS AIRES, June 20.—Juan Born, director of the third-richest private company in Latin America who was kidnapped with his brother by leftist guerrillas nine months ago, was freed today for a record \$60-million ransom.
Mr. Born, speaking at a clandestine news conference organized by the Montoneros group, said that his brother, Jorge, 41, had been released three months ago but that the company decided to keep his release secret.
He confirmed that his firm, Bunge and Born Co., had paid a \$60-million ransom for their freedom.
At the end of the news conference, Mr. Born asked to be accompanied home by newsmen and was permitted to leave with them. He said that he and his brother had not been mistreated by their captors.
The Montoneros released a statement at the news conference saying that the two men were freed because the rebel band had received \$60 million as bail for the liberation of Juan and Jorge Born and as a fine for illegally sending foreign currency abroad.
The statement did not elaborate on the charges but said that the two executives were sentenced to a year in prison. That sentence was later reduced, the guerrillas said, when the company complied with all their demands.
Among the conditions for the release of the two men was the publication abroad of Montoneros political advertisements, said for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Linked to CIA's Castro Plots

Giancana, Gang Figure, Is Killed

OAK PARK, Ill., June 20 (AP).—Sam Giancana, a reputed leader in the Chicago crime syndicate who was recently linked to alleged CIA plots to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, was found shot to death in his home last night, police said.
Giancana, 65, had been shot once in the right corner of the mouth and five times in the neck, according to Oak Park Police Chief Wilbur Reichert.
No weapon was recovered. Six 22-cal. shell casings were found on the floor, Mr. Reichert said.
"It seems like a professional hit but the small caliber of the gun bothers us," he said. Gangland slayings often are committed with shotguns or large-caliber weapons.
About \$1,400 in cash was found on the body. Mr. Reichert said, leading authorities to discount robbery as a motive for the slaying.
Giancana kept company with singer Phyllis McGuire after they met in Las Vegas in 1961.
No Gang Angle
Today, a federal crime official said that the slaying did not appear to be a gangland execution.
Peter Vaira, head of the Justice Department strike force in Chicago, said, "It doesn't look like it is an official Mafia hit... and the manner in which it was done leads us to believe it may have been something personal."
Mr. Vaira said Giancana made appearances in December and February before a grand jury investigating organized crime but doubted his testimony was connected with his murder.
"He talked but quite frankly we were contemplating indicting him for perjury," Mr. Vaira said.
One of Giancana's lawyers, Edward Callahan, told newsmen that Giancana was not questioned about mob activities but asked about his financial dealings. Mr. Callahan also said he doubted the murder was ordered by a crime cartel.
Links to CIA
Another strike force lawyer, Douglas Roller, said Giancana never was questioned about CIA links because the Justice Department did not know about it and also because they could not question him on activities before 1966 when he was released from a year's prison term for refusing to answer grand jury questions after being granted immunity.
Richard Bissel, who headed the CIA's "dirty tricks" department during the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, has made recent statements linking Giancana and John Roselli, a Giancana associate, to a CIA contingency plan to kill Castro.
Caretaker Joseph Dispensa, 62, discovered the body lying face up on the kitchen floor in the basement of Giancana's home in the western Chicago suburb, Mr. Reichert said.
Mr. Dispensa and his wife had been watching television in a second-floor room of the house. They said they heard no gunshots, possibly because their air conditioner was running, the police chief said.



Sam Giancana

'Secondary Place' for Women Is Condemned at Conference

MEXICO CITY, June 20 (AP).—An Australian delegate to the International Women's Year conference today attacked Mexican President Luis Echeverria's contention that a new economic order in the world is necessary to liberate women.
"We women will no longer be relegated either here, or in our own countries, to a secondary place while 'hard' politics are being discussed as distinct from 'soft' women's issues," said the Australian delegate, Elizabeth Reid, in remarks prepared for a keynote address.
Mr. Echeverria told the opening session yesterday of the two-week conference that there must be a new economic balance between the rich and poor nations before there can be any attack on discrimination against women.
"It seems clear to us that women throughout the world want action now and that this can be achieved with present resource limitations by resetting our priorities," the Australian said.
Mr. Echeverria's demand for a new international economic order is an integral issue at the women's conference. But what disturbs the Australians and others, she said, is that little attention is paid to the role of women in achieving a radical redistribution of wealth.
"There must be a recognition that economic and social justice for women must go hand-in-hand with over-all economic progress," she said.
She said women must realize the reality of the sexism which hurts them. She said this will require "as much a revolution in the heads of people as it does in the modification of the structures which reinforce these destructive values."
Noting that one of the goals of the conference is to achieve world peace, she said there must be a consideration first of the violence against women within societies.
She said this includes rape, unwanted pregnancies, wife-beating and the mental violence resulting from counselors or psychiatrists persuading them to accept unreal roles.
"We women will no longer be manipulated for political ends, either in the international or in the national form, for this deprives us of our dignity," she said.
Earlier, the wives of the Egyptian and Philippine presidents said that the women's rights movement should not become a competition between men.
Imelda Marcos, of the Philippines (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

France, Poland Sign Charter On Principles of Cooperation

By James Goldsborough
WARSAW, June 20 (IPT).—France and Poland today signed a charter of principles for cooperation which President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said went further than anything that will emerge from the forthcoming European security conference.
The document was issued at the end of four days of talks here between French and Polish leaders.
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called it unique and said that it was an example of the kind of relations that should exist between countries of East and West.
Asked about the point of such a charter with the security conference about to start, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that individual nations may want to go further than the provisions of the 35-nation security negotiations.
Referring to the difficulty the French have had with Moscow in obtaining the right to open French reading rooms and culture centers in the Soviet Union, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing pointed out that three such centers already were open in Warsaw.
"We decided here," he said, "that we wanted to go further bilaterally in questions of exchanges of people, culture and information."
Agree With Brezhnev
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that France and Poland agree with the recent suggestion by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev that the summit meeting to end the security conference begin July 22 in Helsinki. But he said that work must be accelerated at Geneva if the meeting is to be held by that date.
The two main items still blocking completion of the Geneva phase are notification of troop maneuvers and a mechanism for reconvening the conference at a

Giscard Ends Polish Visit

TO YOUR HEALTH—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Polish leader Edward Gierek toasting each other in Warsaw Friday after signing the documents.



3 Angola Factions Complete Talks To Halt Fighting

NAKURU, Kenya, June 20 (UPI).—Angola's three liberation movements today ended discussions designed to halt months of sporadic fighting and lay the groundwork for peaceful independence from Portugal in November.
Spokesmen said that the guerrilla leaders, in five days of talks, had solved all their major differences over disarming the civilian population, holding elections, restoring peace in Angola and re-shaping the transitional government.
"The conference, in principle, will terminate Saturday," when a final communiqué will be issued, a spokesman said.
He said that the final meeting today dealt with procedures for transferring powers, holding elections and concerning the "material, economical, social and cultural situation" in Angola.
The question of holding elections in October, before independence, was the last major topic on the meeting's agenda.

Railmen in U.K. Get 30% Raise

LONDON, June 20 (Reuters).—A nationwide rail strike due to start Monday was called off to night when Britain's railroad workers agreed to a 30-per-cent pay rise.
An arbitration tribunal had offered the National Union of Railwaymen an average 27.5-per-cent rise but they refused, demanding 30 to 35 per cent.
Their employer, the board of the state-run British Rail, came up with the new offer of 29.8 per cent. The union's executive accepted it tonight.

TO YOUR HEALTH—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Polish leader Edward Gierek toasting each other in Warsaw Friday after signing the documents.

future date to examine whether its provisions are being applied. France and Poland also announced increased economic cooperation today, which will include a sharp increase in French coal imports to help offset new French investments here. The two nations will try to triple trade during the next five years from the present 3.1-billion-franc (\$775-million) level last year. Poland has been running a deficit of about 500 million francs with France.

'Sharm Without Charm'

Birth Pains Beset Israeli City
Rising at Strategic Sinai Site

By Terence Smith

OPHIRA, Israeli-occupied Egypt, June 20 (NYT).—The Israeli radio carried a special program about the problems of this embryonic Israeli settlement at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, but none of its handful of residents tuned in.

The people of Ophira would have listened eagerly if they could—but their new home is too remote to pick up Israeli radio or television. They had to content themselves with Arabic music from Radio Cairo while the rest of Israel listened to a discussion of their growing pains.

The darkened television sets are symbolic of the isolation, disorganization, governmental neglect and sheer distance from the center of things that have plagued this would-be city near the Bay of Sharm el Sheikh.

Strategic Promontory
It has been a problem child since its inception, on paper at least. In October, 1968, when the government decided to build a civilian town to reinforce its military presence on this strategic promontory which overlooks the Strait of Tiran, connecting the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aqaba, on which the port of Elath lies. Almost nothing has gone right since, and officials here estimate that it will take at least 25 years to complete the development called for in the first 15-year master plan.

The several dozen sheds that constitute the "downtown" area contain a bank branch, a supermarket, a one-woman post office, an air-conditioner repair shop, a self-service restaurant and, above it, a pine-paneled bar run by a former nightclub singer from Tel Aviv who moved here because his son is in a nearby army camp.

There are three public phones but no private phones except those in the hotels and offices; a doctor is on hand but no dentist; a barber shop but no barber. A modern school has been built, but it has only 10 students and no electricity to power its general air-conditioning.

Supplies Distant
All fresh food, clothing, building materials, parts—everything—must be brought by road or air from Elath, which is 135 miles away, or the center of Israel, which is 300.

Spare as it is, Ophira is already regarded by many as an eyesore. "Sharm Without Charm" was the title of a recent article by Yair Kotler, the leading investigative reporter for the

Afars Tell
Of Uprising

(Continued from Page 1)
Afars to explain the Dergue's policies.

Students Slain
The students were in the military camp. Prince Hanafare said, shrugging. "They had weapons. They were killed."

At Alambo, Mille, Detbahari, Tendambo, Dubbi, Dobi and Sardo, the Afars also made surprise attacks. A force of several hundred militiamen was decimated by the Afars at Detbahari. Only 30 Afars were killed or wounded, Prince Hanafare said.

That morning, the Afars withdrew, before the government forces made a counterattack with planes and tanks. At dusk, they returned.
"Bodies of civilians were everywhere," Ismail said. "A tank had caught a tractor pulling a trailer loaded with farm families. Of 19 people we pulled from the trailer, only three were still alive."

New Tactics
After June 11, the Afars turned to guerrilla warfare.
"We have burned 125 gasoline tankers," Prince Hanafare said, "85 of them Monday. That road will be 100-per-cent closed. I guarantee."

Sultan Ali Mirah is in Saudi Arabia, seeking aid for his people from fellow Arabians.
"Then there will be big battles," said Prince Hanafare, who was educated at American University in Washington, D.C. "The Afars are the best fighting men in Ethiopia. Every Afar is a warrior. We will fight to the last man."

© Los Angeles Times.

Chile Bars Reporter
Of Washington Post

SANTIAGO, June 20 (Reuters).—Chile yesterday banned Joanne Omang, South American correspondent of The Washington Post, from entering the country.
Javier Illanes, Foreign Ministry director general, said Miss Omang's press accreditation had been canceled because of her "scandalous conduct." She wrote articles criticizing the regime.

NEW YORK'S

HOTEL CARLYLE

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TELEX: 626092

newspaper Hareetz, who deplored the "waste, showiness and plain bad planning" that he felt had characterized construction.

Even the completed work has become a focus of controversy. Doves have criticized it on political grounds, planners on architectural grounds and environmentalists on ecological grounds. Almost no one seems happy with Ophira except the skin-diving enthusiasts who flock here to enjoy the magnificent coral reefs.

The political criticism has come from the Israeli left, which is generally opposed to building civilian settlements in Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war. Housing Minister Avraham Ofer reflected this view recently when he observed sarcastically that Sharm el Sheikh was "not part of the Jewish homeland" and said that he was opposed to building an Israeli community there.

Ophira is an anomalous collection of high-density apartment buildings, temporary sheds, some half-finished hotels and a lot of empty space. It has only 44 families in permanent residence, plus a temporary population of a few hundred construction workers, government employees and hired Bedouin tribesmen, who do the heavy work.

The government's motive in founding Ophira was to underscore the determination to retain a presence at Sharm el Sheikh regardless of what political compromise may be reached elsewhere in the Sinai Desert. The government cannot compel people to come here and settle, as it is in some tropical Siberia, so the main shortage is energetic Israelis committed to Ophira's development.

"With a little foresight and a little planning Ophira can be a paradise," an early settler, Eytan Zucker, said. "But right now it's a mess."

Confirms Sinai-Golan Plans

Rabin Says Israelis Intend
To Keep Force on West Bank

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, June 20.—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today that Israel is determined to maintain a military presence on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan in any peace agreement.

This point was left unclear yesterday when an aide announced that Israel will also insist on keeping the Golan Heights and key positions in the Sinai Peninsula. Mr. Rabin confirmed those demands today.

Mr. Rabin said he spelled out the Israeli position to President Ford in their meeting last week but "my impression was that these ideas were not accepted by the U.S. administration."

In an interview in the Maariv newspaper published today, he said he told Mr. Ford that Israel needs control of Sharm el Sheikh, at the tip of the peninsula, and a land corridor connecting the strategic naval base to Israel's old borders.

Syrian Adjustments
Also, he said, "I explained that even under a final peace treaty we will not be able to leave the Golan Heights, although there is a chance for adjustments of the frontlines with Syria."

As to the West Bank, Mr. Rabin said, he favored Foreign Minister "Egal Alon's plan for confederation with Jordan, based on a united Israeli-Jordanian, open borders with Jordan, Israeli control of security and Jewish rights to settlement."

Mr. Rabin said his three-point plan was intended to define Israel's goals in a final peace settlement and that it reflected "Israel's needs in connection with defensible borders—borders of peace and security."

Since there is little likelihood of an overall settlement with the neighboring Arab countries in the near future, he said, Israel

French Police
Free Hostage

SAINT-LAURENT-DES-ARRES, France, June 20 (Reuters).—French police tonight freed a civil servant held hostage by four young Muslims for 28 hours—and then released the four captives.

The four youths were believed to be sons of harkis—Algerian veterans of the French Army—who seized civil servant François Langlet to dramatize the plight of Muslim Arabs who took refuge in France when Algeria gained independence.

The four were released shortly after police broke into the town hall here where the youths were holding Mr. Langlet. The four, who were hooded and armed with shotguns and dynamite, offered no resistance when police assaulted the building.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
Est. 1911
5 Rue Daumesnil, Paris.
"Sank Roo Doc Nos"
Falkenturm Strasse 9, Munich.



KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BALL.—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau swings and misses during annual softball game Friday between members of Parliament and the working press on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. Picture shows he is not looking at the ball.

7 Basques Convicted, Jailed;
New Political Arrests in Spain

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, June 20.—As legal sources reported another wave of political arrests, seven Basques were convicted today in a one-day trial on charges of slinging dynamite to make bombs in a terrorist plot. They received sentences ranging from 3 to 28 years.

Among those seized in the new arrests were Ramon Tamames, one of Spain's best known economists, and 30 young workers in the Pyrenees town of Euzkadi who were suspected of belonging to the clandestine "Revolutionary and Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front," the sources said.

The seven Basques, alleged members of the separatist organization ETA, were tried in a closed session of a military court in Burgos. Four were sentenced to 28 years' imprisonment and three got terms of 20, 6 and 3 years. The prosecution had asked the maximum 30-year terms.

They were accused in the theft in 1973 of 25 tons of dynamite from a quarry in Guipuzcoa Province.

Mr. Tamames, 42, is an economics professor at Madrid University and the author of eight books. He was arrested yesterday at Madrid's airport, the sources said.

He was returning from the Canary Islands, where he had lectured at a convention of industrial engineers about the "economy and democracy in the Spain of the future," the sources said.

The warrant for his arrest was issued by a Tenerife island police commander who alleged that the lecture contained "subversive statements."

Mr. Tamames, an independent Socialist, is one of the most respected members of Spain's new political generation. Time magazine last year picked him as one of the three young Spaniards with the brightest political prospects, along with Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon and Nicolas Franco, the politically liberal nephew of chief of state Francisco Franco.

Gen. Franco today presided over a Cabinet meeting. Before the session, Jose Solis Ruiz was sworn in as the new secretary-general and minister for the National Movement, Spain's only legal political party.

Ten days after seizing the two brothers, the Montoneros kidnapped another Bunge and Born executive, Alfred Margaria, who reportedly knew the financial resources of the company intimately and was in a position to inform the guerrillas how much the firm could pay for the Borns.

Undisclosed Ransom
Mr. Margaria was released within a short time after payment of an undisclosed ransom, which unconfirmed news reports placed at several million dollars.

Bunge and Born, which manufactures and distributes food, textiles, paints and chemicals, reportedly has annual sales of about \$600 million.

The Montoneros profess a revolutionary socialist philosophy but only a few years ago, their beliefs were closer to fascism. Because of their political volatility, they have always been kept at arm's length by the People's Revolutionary Army, the other major guerrilla group, which has always been Marxist-Leninist.

The Montoneros are the same guerrillas who kidnapped and later killed John Patrick Egan, the U.S. consul in the city of Cordoba. Mr. Egan was killed on Feb. 27, after the Argentine government refused to produce four captured Montoneros on national television. Police sources later disclosed that three of those guerrillas were already dead.

Presidential Residence Attacked
BUENOS AIRES, June 20 (Reuters).—A police sentry post outside the presidential residence was sprayed with bullets from a passing car today, police sources said. No one was reported injured.

A helicopter was used to try to trace the car, the sources said.

NATO Leader
Is Dubious on
July SummitSoviet Concessions
Held Insufficient

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP).—Western European countries are still not satisfied with concessions the Soviet Union has made at the European security conference in Geneva, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said yesterday after a meeting with President Ford.

Mr. Luns said he had doubts that enough progress can be made to hold an East-West summit meeting in Helsinki next month. If the meeting is not held in July, it will not be held until October, because there is general agreement that it should not take place in August or September, Mr. Luns said.

Earlier, officials confirmed reports that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had written to Mr. Ford on the subject, presumably to make another plea for conclusion of the agreement and an early summit meeting in Helsinki.

Reports from Geneva said that Mr. Brezhnev, who long has campaigned for the security agreement, had written to Mr. Ford on the subject, presumably to make another plea for conclusion of the agreement and an early summit meeting in Helsinki.

Mr. Luns also expressed doubt that the meeting could begin July 22. Earlier reports indicated that the Geneva negotiations had hoped to meet that date.

A State Department spokesman said "various dates" have been discussed for the Helsinki signing but that "any setting of the date, until the negotiations conclude, is theoretical."

If the signing is held in July, Mr. Ford is expected to visit several European capitals on the way home.

Mr. Luns, and other members of the NATO council, met for an hour with Mr. Ford to discuss a variety of issues facing NATO.

The President was "moderately optimistic" on the Middle East and "did not exclude the possibility" of a new agreement between Israel and Egypt, Mr. Luns reported. He is very much aware of the "dangers of stalemate" in the Middle East negotiations, Mr. Luns said.

Expelled Bishop
Asks Angola Post

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, June 20 (AP).—The Anglican church leader in South-West Africa, the Right Rev. Richard Wood, who has been ordered to quit the territory, plans to set up a mission in Angola 10 miles from the South-West African border.

Bishop Wood said today he will apply to the Angolan government to establish the mission in the village of Namucunde in the Cuanene district. He said blacks in the South-West African tribal reserve of Ovamboland can move freely across the border into Angola.

He plans to start schools, clinics and self-help projects and says he has been promised \$25,000 to start the mission by an "inter-church organization" in Britain.

Food Prices Decline in Saigon;
Survey Finds Ample Supplies

SAIGON, June 20 (UPI).—A survey of Saigon markets shows that prices have dropped since the Communists took control of the city and luxury consumer goods have declined in value to almost nothing.

Markets were packed with food and jammed with foodstuffs and shoppers, despite reports from Bangkok quoting unnamed foreign officials in the Thai capital saying that starvation was possible and food supplies in Saigon were short.

The shortwave broadcasts carrying these reports were monitored in Saigon.

Western newsmen, who toured Saigon area markets and black markets this week, found food prices had dropped slightly in most cases.

They also found a wider variety of food available than before the April 30 take-over by the Provisional Revolutionary Government in Saigon.

Many of those detained were known Communists, other leftists and members of opposition parties. A police spokesman said most of them "now have been released," but he would not say if there was any connection between them and the guerrilla landing.

Dominican Police Report 300 Detained
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, June 20 (AP).—The police reported that they have rounded up more than 300 persons and charged 15 with security violations since a small group of suspected guerrillas reportedly landed here from Cuba 12 days ago.

Three reasons are given for the drop in the prices of luxury items. Looting of U.S. offices and homes poured such items onto a glutted market; banks are closed, making money generally unavailable; and residents will take a low price for a cash payment.

The results of \$500 stereo sets, \$20 electric typewriters and \$10 handmade office and home furniture.



Joseph Luns

Fanfani Call
Turned Down
By Socialists

ROME, June 20 (UPI).—Socialist leaders said today that the government must change its policies if it wants their continued support after the leftist gains in last weekend's regional elections.

"We are waiting for new proposals, not old ones," the Socialist party secretary, Francesco De Martino, said referring to the Christian Democrats' suggestion that a new center-left government be set up similar to those that have ruled Italy since 1962.

The Christian Democrats made the suggestion yesterday in an attempt to keep the Communists out of the government from which they have been barred since 1947. The Communists and Socialists gained heavily in elections of 15 regional councils, with the Communists obtaining 25 million votes and nearly outpolling the Christian Democrats for the first time.

Yesterday, Amintore Fanfani, the secretary of the Christian Democratic party, proposed talks with the Socialists and two smaller groups to explore the chances of joining in a new government capable of stemming the Communists.

Loyal Negotiations
Mr. Fanfani said that his party wanted "thorough, loyal and constructive" negotiations with the Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans for a new government. He rejected suggestions by leftwing members of his party that he step down as secretary.

Premier Aldo Moro's Cabinet is made up of Christian Democrats and Republicans. The Socialist and Social Democratic parties are committed to support the government in the national legislature. The Socialists also are allied with the Communists in many local governments.

The Fanfani proposal to set up a four-party government is an attempt to link the Socialists more closely to the government while making it clear to the Communists that they will remain barred from participation in the government.

Today, Nevio Querci, a Socialist directorate member, said that his party could neither maintain its outside support for the government nor join it.

Half the money will go to the voluntary contribution fund for International Women's Year. The remaining \$600,000 will be used to create an institute for research and information on the status of women under the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, she announced at a news conference.

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Schlesinger Says Russians
Speed Missile Deployment

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has made significant progress in deploying a new generation of intercontinental ballistic missiles and is "in the process of attaining" improved accuracy for the weapons, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger warned today.

He said at a news conference that 50 SS-19 missiles, each of which can carry up to six independently targeted warheads, are in place and that the deployment continues. In addition, he said, 10 SS-17 missiles, which carry up to four warheads, are now combat-ready, as are 10 of Russia's largest missiles, the SS-18.

Mr. Schlesinger said that he did not regard the deployment of the 60 missiles as particularly surprising or alarming.

The SS-18 carries a single warhead but the defense secretary said that he expected that a version carrying up to seven warheads would be deployed soon.

In an assessment of Soviet missile power in January, Mr. Schlesinger announced the deployment of the SS-18 and reported that there were signs that the SS-19 might be deployed soon. His report today indicated that the Russians have progressed significantly during the last six months.

At another point in his news

Women's Role
Is Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

pieces, in a speech prepared for the conference, and Jihan Sadat, of Egypt, in an interview, contended that the feminist movement in the United States and other prosperous nations is too demanding and anti-male.

"The demand for equality has too often had overtones of revenge, the acquisition of advantage, the aggression of concealed hatred and envy," said Mrs. Marcos in a keynote address.

The feminist movement "should not and need not be anti-male," she said. "Women are not adversaries, the enemies of men, but their equal partners."

In an interview yesterday, Mrs. Sadat said the emancipation of women "should not become a competition against man or turn into the kind of extremism that it has in the United States."

She said emancipation should not wreck the companionship between women and men because "the two need and complement each other."

"It should not break up families, because the family is the nucleus of society. It should take place in complete harmony."

"As long as women get their rights and freedoms, I do not see why there should be any clashes. More than 5,000 women and men are attending the two-week conference sponsored by the United Nations and a parallel "tribune" for non-governmental delegates.

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conference, Mr. Schlesinger confirmed publicly that the United States has tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea and added that if North Korea attacks the South, the United States "would not foreclose any option" including the use of these weapons.

However, Mr. Schlesinger said that he felt the balance between North and South Korean forces was "not unsatisfactory" and that any North Korean attack could be contained by conventional methods of warfare.

Along with the improvement in land-based missile forces, there are indications that the Soviet Union "may be moving toward" an advanced class of missile submarines, each carrying more than 16 missiles.

At present, the U.S. missile force, consisting of the land-based Minuteman carrying three warheads and submarine-based Polaris carrying 10 warheads are considered to have much greater accuracy than their Soviet counterparts.

However, Mr. Schlesinger and other Defense Department officials have expressed the fear that deployment of a large number of more accurate missiles could give Russia a possible first-strike capability by the early 1980s. First-strike capability entails the ability to knock out almost all enemy missiles before a counter-attack can be launched.

More Restraint
In reporting these developments, Mr. Schlesinger said that he wished the Soviet Union would show "more restraint" in moving toward a first-strike capability, which could increase the prospect of a nuclear war.

He promised that no matter what missiles the Russians deploy, "we would not allow our position to become secondary."

Despite advances in technology, however, Mr. Schlesinger said, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are proceeding "reasonably well" and the difficulties are no greater than anticipated.

Under the original SALT agreement, the United States and the Soviet Union are each allowed up to 1,320 missiles armed with multiple warheads.

The defense secretary indicated that the United States, during the latest round of arms talks, has argued for an extremely tight verification procedure to guard against cheating on any new agreements.

During the press conference, Mr. Schlesinger also reported that the Soviet Union had begun dismantling some of its obsolete SS-7 and SS-8 missiles.

Constant Number
The original SALT agreement requires that the number of missiles remain constant, so that older missiles must be dismantled in order to permit deployment of new ones.

The defense secretary said that the new estimates on the accuracy of Russian missiles were made during recent Soviet firing tests in the Pacific. He said that these tests showed that the Russian progress "was slightly better" than anticipated.

He also revealed that, during these tests, one of the Soviet warheads fell within 100 yards of a U.S. observation ship.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the Russians were also working hard on chemical warfare. He characterized the Soviet programs as "a formidable effort in chemical warfare 12 to 15 times that of the United States."

Lisbon Socialists Call Rally
To Put Pressure on Military

(Continued from Page 1)

a plurality of forces and opinions. The Socialists were taking the council at its word. To maintain pressure on the council to keep its word, the party planned to bring its followers into the street.

Par-left groups, opposed equally to the Socialists and the Communists, have since paraded and agitated for a government of the proletariat backed by revolutionary councils.

The Socialists were also keeping up pressure to get back Republica, for them a fundamental test of the armed forces' sincerity. Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, was understood to have reiterated his warnings of a Socialist withdrawal from the coalition government in a meeting last night with Premier Gouveia.

Mr. Cunhal insisted that his party was defending "wide freedom of the press, of political parties and of assembly." He acknowledged the present situation to be "unstable" but dismissed the controversies over Republica and the radio station as "passing incidents."

However, he offered no concessions to either the Socialists, or the church and had praise for the workers defending their working conditions.

"We do not want a Portugal led by the Communist party but by a coalition that represents diverse class interests," Mr. Cunhal said. Answering criticisms of Communist forcing tactics to gain dominant positions in the press, labor unions and public administration, Mr. Cunhal said: "We do not seek a monopoly of power but are open to cooperation." He added that democracy could not be built

without the Communists, against them.

Mr. Cunhal, declaring that the economic situation was very serious, said a return of confidence was needed for private capital to invest in Portugal. But he rejected any thought that this confidence could be based on getting rid of the Communist party or halting the economic or social transformation of the country.

Iran's First Vote In 1-Party Setup Called Successful
TEHRAN, June 20 (AP).—Interior Minister Jamshid Amuzegar declared that voting took place "peacefully and calmly" today in Iran's first single-party elections.

In a television interview, Mr. Amuzegar said that 1,044,510 of Tehran's 3.6 million residents

With Mandatory Prison Terms

Ford Unveils Anti-Crime Bill
Stressing Rights of Victims

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—President Ford yesterday sent to Congress a two-part anti-crime program that he said is designed to reverse the trend toward "emphasizing rights of criminals and instead put the highest priority on the victims and potential victims."

The message to Congress, described by Attorney General Edward Levi as "strong" but not "vindictive" in its treatment of convicted criminals, is certain to provoke controversy among lawyers, judges and others interested in the criminal justice system.

Mr. Ford asked Congress to enact legislation that would:

- Require judges to sentence persons convicted of specified crimes to minimum jail terms. Repeat offenders also would be subject to mandatory minimum jail terms.

There should be no doubt in the minds of those who commit violent crimes—especially crimes involving harm to others—that they will be sent to prison if convicted under legal processes that are fair, prompt and certain, the President said.

• Tighten enforcement of existing gun control laws as well as ban the manufacture or sale of cheap handguns known as "Saturday night specials." Mr. Ford said he had ordered the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to double its investigative efforts in the country's 10 largest metropolitan areas and has directed the hiring and training of 500 more agents to deal exclusively with gun control.

At the same time, Mr. Ford

U.S., Spain Note
Progress in Talks
Over Bases, Aid

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT)—Spain and the United States noted "progress" yesterday in a communiqué after the sixth round of negotiations since last November on renewal of a defense agreement involving U.S. bases in Spain. The agreement will expire in September.

But diplomats said that the two countries remained "far apart" on questions of substance relating to the bases, which were established in 1952. There has been political opposition in Spain to full-scale renewal of the agreement.

Talks began here Monday, between Ambassador at Large Robert McCloskey and Spain's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Juan José Rovira. They will meet again in Madrid on June 30. Spain has indicated that it wants considerably more money than the United States might be willing to pay for renewing leases of the strategically important bases at Zaragoza, Torrejón, and Rota.

The present agreement called for the United States to provide \$105 million in economic assistance, military supplies and cultural exchanges. Diplomats suggested that Spain was now asking about \$300 million for the next five years.

U.S. Doctors Vote
Insurance Firm

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., June 20 (AP)—The American Medical Association is going into the insurance business in response to the malpractice insurance crisis. Delegates to the AMA's 124th annual convention voted today to set up an insurance company.

The company would be a national reinsurance corporation, designed to support primary insurance companies set up by state medical societies as a result of rising premiums or unavailability of malpractice insurance.

A committee said earlier that it hoped such a mechanism "will not become necessary." The delegates voted nearly unanimously at the final session of the convention, however, that "the AMA reinsurance company be formed and operational as soon as possible."

Pakistan Heat Kills 14

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 20 (AP)—A heatwave with temperatures as high as 48 degrees Fahrenheit killed at least 14 persons in Pakistan, according to reports received here today.



HANDWRITING EXPERT—Engineers at Stanford University Research Institute have developed a computer-connected pen that "knows" if a forger is using it. Here, its inventor, Hewitt D. Crane, uses the pen which is connected to a sophisticated electronic personal identification system that recognizes a person's motions and pressure on the pen as he uses it to write his name.

Chromosomal Study of Babies
Ended in Boston Amid Furor

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, June 20 (NYT)—The screening of babies for the presence of extra sex chromosomes has been stopped in a Boston study amid continued controversy over the study's ethics and potential scientific value.

The chief investigator, Dr. Stanley Walzer, a Harvard University psychiatrist, said in an interview that, while he originally intended to stop screening in any case "sometime this year," he was also tired of harassment, unpleasant controversy and the threat of further opposition to his work by groups advocating children's rights.

He said it was impossible to continue working in the tense atmosphere.

At issue is the fact that the study includes identification and follow-up studies of boys born with the XYY chromosome make-up, a genetic aberration that has been linked in the public mind with a tendency toward criminally aggressive behavior. However, many and probably most persons with the disorder lead relatively normal lives.

Last November a Boston group called Science for the People charged that the study yielded little useful information and could stigmatize the children doing them more harm than good. Since then the study's purpose and design has been reviewed by five professional committees at different institutions.

Although some reservations were expressed, none of the committees concluded that the study should be stopped or changed in any radical way. Dr. Walzer's intent is to follow children with the XYY make-up and those with another abnormality, XXY, to determine what adverse effects may be associated with the aberrations and whether those effects can be modified by early recognition and proper therapy.

Dr. Walzer said that when he stopped screening on the study's fifth anniversary in April, he had already enrolled 45 children and their families, including some children with normal chromosomal makeup.

He said that follow-up of these children would continue as planned and that no family had asked to drop out of the study in spite of the controversy and publicity.

Dr. Walzer said that he and his family received "threatening, ugly phone calls" that badly frightened his 13-year-old son. "The whole thing took a tremendous toll on my wife [who is also a doctor] and my kids," Dr. Walzer said.

"It didn't make any difference that I went through all those committees," he added. "If people decide they want something stopped, they keep rubbing and smearing until you can't go on."

Until he said he was planning to stop screening, a second wave of criticism was mounting under the leadership of the Children's Defense Fund in Washington, working with a number of Massachusetts advocacy groups. William Smith of the defense fund said: "We had prepared a draft statement attacking the research, but we didn't have to use it because Dr. Walzer said he would stop."

Mr. Smith said that his investigations indicated that no researcher in this country was screening babies for chromosomal abnormalities.

Dr. Walzer believes this fact is a shame since, with a 95 test, "you can be of some help to at least five out of every six kids you find with chromosomal abnormalities."

The millers said that Ecuador was deceived by Kansas Wheat Farms, a U.S. firm that holds the government wheat contract. The millers said that the company had made the deal only to be able to resell the contract. The government handles all wheat imports.

Brussels Taxi Drivers Protest Seat Belts
BRUSSELS, June 20 (UPI)—About 1,500 taxi drivers demonstrated in central Brussels yesterday against a new law requiring them to wear seatbelts.

"Spain Has the Garrote: We Have the Seatbelt," one of many banners fluttering from the taxis said. "Even traveling empty, we risk at any moment being the victims of an attack and wearing seatbelts makes it less easy to defend ourselves," a spokesman said.

House Passes
A Weakened
Energy BillSome Key Sections
Cut From Measure

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP)—After a two-week struggle, the House yesterday passed a weakened energy bill designed to reduce oil consumption that Democratic supporters called a start toward an energy policy and Republican opponents called "meaningless."

Sent to the Senate by a near party-line vote of 291 to 130, the bill would impose import quotas at about the present level of imports, set up a trust fund to develop new energy sources, impose penalties on inefficient automobiles, tax some business use of oil and natural gas and provide tax credits to encourage conversion to other energy sources.

But a proposed 3-cent to 25-cent increase in the gas tax, the key conservation section and the principal method of financing the trust fund, was stricken from the bill.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the floor manager of the bill, said it provided a "basic foundation" upon which other bills would establish a national energy policy.

He called it a signal to the world and to U.S. industry that there will be no more unlimited imports of increasingly costly foreign oil and that the United States must begin a "massive shift" from oil to other energy sources.

Rep. Ullman claimed the bill would save more than 2 million barrels of oil a day by 1980. He said this is nearly double the savings resulting from President Ford's program of higher import fees and decontrol of domestic oil prices.

Republicans disputed Rep. Ullman's conservation claims and protested that the bill does nothing to encourage increased U.S. oil production. They said it put a lid on imported supply but did nothing to cut domestic consumption.

Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., the second-ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, which drafted the bill, called the final version a "non-policy" and said it would be "dangerous to pass such a measure 'when the world is watching to see if we are willing to take stern steps to conserve energy.'"

The bill sets import quotas at 6 million barrels a day now, rising to 6.5 million by 1980, with the President having authority to raise or lower the quota by 3 million barrels a day.

Goals Abandoned
WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—President Ford believes the energy bill passed by the House abandons his goal of freeing the nation from dependence on foreign oil by 1980, his spokesman said today.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said the President has taken the administration action open to him by raising oil import tariffs by \$2 a barrel to help guarantee the foreign oil produced "could not blackmail or hold the United States hostage."

It is now up to Congress, Mr. Nessen said, to formulate a program to further develop alternative sources of energy to reduce dependence on foreign oil.

"This bill, or what's left of it as passed by the House, simply doesn't get anywhere near those goals," Mr. Nessen said.

U.S. to Offer Tariff Cuts on Raw Materials
By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP)—The United States is planning to propose a reduction in tariffs on processed raw materials in return for guaranteed supplies, a State Department official disclosed yesterday.

Elaborating on a range of economic moves that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has already outlined generally, the official said that the proposals would be submitted at the multilateral trade negotiations being held in Geneva.

Other U.S. officials said special attention is being given to metals and minerals, and suggested that specific proposals would probably not be ready until late fall.

Under existing tariffs, raw materials are imported at low or no duty. The more the material is processed, the higher the duty under what is known as "tariff escalations."

Third-World Desire
A change in the tariff structure would meet the growing desire in the less developed countries not only to extract raw materials but also to process them.

The State Department official, who spoke to a group of newsmen, also said the United States has reversed its policy on World Bank financing of the development of raw materials.

He said the United States would be submitting a paper asking the bank to undertake a large lending program for such projects.

Previously the United States has opposed World Bank financing of such projects.

Indians in U.S.
Refuse to Raid
A Wagon Train

PUYALLUP, Wash., June 20 (AP)—The Puyallup Indian tribe has declined an invitation to dress in warrior garb and stage an attack on a group of covered wagons making a yearlong transcontinental journey in honor of the American Bicentennial.

Tribal chairman Ramona Bennett dismissed the invitation as a "ridiculous insult to the Indian community."

"Most Americans know that the Indian society did not irrationally attack anyone with a peaceful purpose," she told an audience yesterday at a grandstand show sponsored by the wagon train organization and local bicentennial groups.

The wagon train is on a journey from Washington State to Pennsylvania, where it is expected to arrive about July 4, next year, the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

House Speaker,
New Members
Get Together

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP)—House Speaker Carl Albert emerged from a two-hour ripe session with about 30 freshmen Democratic members of the House to say that he found the suggestions for a more effective congressional performance "constructive and generally acceptable."

Earlier when told that some first-term members wanted stronger leadership to make Democrats vote together or be punished, Mr. Albert had snapped that "they don't want a speaker, they want a bouncer."

But after a closed discussion requested by the new members with the leadership, it appeared that the air had been cleared and tensions eased.

Freshmen, frustrated by the inability of the 5-to-1 Democratic majority to override vetoes, let off steam and some said they had learned that the leadership works harder to pass legislation than they had realized.

After it was over, Mr. Albert told reporters the problem with getting legislation enacted was not Democrats but a "veto-prone President" and Republican congressmen who vote for legislation and then when it is vetoed turn around and vote the other way.

The solution, he said, "is to elect more members like this freshman class. We got together and started a little better communication between leadership and new members."

USAF Seen Planning
To Quit Goose Bay

OTTAWA, June 20 (AP)—Government sources have reported that the U.S. Air Force will pull out next year from the Goose Bay, Labrador, base which it has leased from Canada since World War II.

They said that the United States has notified Canada that it will not renew the lease when it expires next June. In Washington, sources said that the only U.S. Air Force planes using Goose Bay now are tankers on refueling flights. The report of the pullout decision could not, however, be confirmed.

With the cost of raw materials increasing, there has also been concern that the availability of the World Bank as an alternate financing source might make it possible for the less developed countries to buy out private corporations or even expropriate them.

The State Department official said safeguards against such eventualities would be necessary. To meet another demand of the less developed countries, the State Department official said the United States would also be submitting a proposal to the International Monetary Fund to expand and liberalize the program of loans for income stabilization.

These loans, available at 3-to-6-per-cent interest rates, permit

countries to borrow when their income goes down and to pay back when income increases.

On a more controversial issue within the U.S. government, the State Department official repeated what Mr. Kissinger has said before—that the United States will consider commodity agreements case-by-case.

The Agriculture and Treasury Departments have opposed any price-fixing arrangements for commodities and the official said that what the State Department has in mind are arrangements that would improve "market stability."

France Gets Gold Back
PARIS, June 20 (AP)—France today announced that Southern Yemen has returned \$100,000 in gold ingots paid here for the release of Ambassador Jean Guery who was kidnapped in Somalia, March 23.

Admits He's 'Considering' It

Shriver Denies Any Decision
To Seek Nomination for '76

By Jules Witcover and Richard M. Cohen

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP)—Sargent Shriver, the 1972 Democratic vice-presidential nominee and brother-in-law of Sen. Edward Kennedy, denied yesterday reports that he has decided to seek his party's 1976 presidential nomination. "It just isn't true," Mr. Shriver, who was U.S. ambassador in Paris from 1968 to 1970, said.

"I have not made any decision to run. I don't even have a finance committee... It would be really ludicrous of me to run without any fundamental foundation or basis to make such a statement viable."

The denial, in a telephone interview with Mr. Shriver, who is vacationing in Florida, was made two hours after Sen. Kennedy said that Mr. Shriver had informed him in the senator's office on June 4 that he would run.

"He told me he was going to run and I wished him well," Sen. Kennedy said.

Apprised of Sen. Kennedy's statement, Mr. Shriver said, "I'm sorry if there's any confusion in anybody's mind. But I haven't made any decision. He may have gotten the impression I was going to run. I don't want to leave you with the impression Teddy is telling some kind of fib."

Amends Statement
Later, after talking by phone with his sister, Eunice Shriver, Sen. Kennedy said through an aide that he wanted to amend his statement to say that he had gotten "the clear impression that he [Mr. Shriver] will run."

Sen. Kennedy said he and Mr. Shriver discussed some of the problems that Mr. Shriver would face, including Mr. Shriver's concern that as a candidate he might be taken by many as a stalking horse for Sen. Kennedy—running as a stand-in for him.

Sen. Kennedy said he told Mr. Shriver that, if he wanted to run, he should not allow that concern to deter him. Sen. Kennedy also assured his brother-in-law that he himself was firm in his decision not to be a candidate next year.

Mr. Shriver said he told Sen. Kennedy that inasmuch as Sen. Kennedy was determined not to be a candidate, he (Mr. Shriver) was going to seriously consider making the race. Since that meeting, Mr. Shriver said, he has been sounding out friends and political associates about whether he should run and what kind of support he might expect.

What actually happened at the meeting with his brother-in-law, Mr. Shriver said, was that he went there to encourage Sen. Kennedy to reconsider his own decision against running. He told Sen. Kennedy, he said, that in traveling around the country he found most Democrats he talked to "thought Teddy would by far be the best candidate."

"In response," Mr. Shriver said, "I got the unequivocal impression that there was no possibility he would run. I expressed my regret about that. Obviously, if he is definitely out of it, it makes it more interesting to me. But I did not say I had decided to run."

Mr. Shriver said that if Sen. Kennedy were to decide to run, both he and his wife, Eunice, the senator's sister, "would like to help. If he was interested in running, my wife would be for him and so would I."

3 Kidnap Victims In Zaire Report Health Is 'Good'
DAR ES SALAAM, June 20 (UPI)—Three students held captive by Zaire guerrillas have sent more letters to the Dutch and U.S. ambassadors to Tanzania that indicate they are in good health, the U.S. Embassy said today.

A brief embassy statement said that letters, dated early this week and received today were being given "urgent consideration" by representatives of the students, their parents, Stanford University and the Dutch and U.S. governments.

The statement said that, based on the letters, U.S. Ambassador Beverly Carter and Dutch Ambassador Jan van den Berg expressed "renewed confidence in the safe return of the students" who have been held in the Zaire jungle by Marxist guerrillas since May 19.

The statement said the letters indicated that Stanford University students Kenneth Smith, 22, Carrie Jane Hunter, 22, and Dutch national Elin Bergman were in good health. Embassy officials did not elaborate further.

"This was the third group of letters received from the students, who were kidnapped at a remote wildlife research station in Tanzania."

**N.Y. Court Upholds
Seizure Narcotics Law**
ALBANY, N.Y., June 20 (AP)—New York State's highest court upheld the constitutionality of a 1973 law which requires narcotics sellers to spend the rest of their lives in jail or on parole.

In a 7-0 decision, the State Court of Appeals rejected appeals of eight persons sentenced to indeterminate terms under the law, which mandates sentences of one year to life for anyone convicted of selling narcotics.

The law was proposed by former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, now Vice-President, and was approved by the legislature two years ago.



Sargent Shriver

Kennedy that inasmuch as Sen. Kennedy was determined not to be a candidate, he (Mr. Shriver) was going to seriously consider making the race. Since that meeting, Mr. Shriver said, he has been sounding out friends and political associates about whether he should run and what kind of support he might expect.

What actually happened at the meeting with his brother-in-law, Mr. Shriver said, was that he went there to encourage Sen. Kennedy to reconsider his own decision against running. He told Sen. Kennedy, he said, that in traveling around the country he found most Democrats he talked to "thought Teddy would by far be the best candidate."

"In response," Mr. Shriver said, "I got the unequivocal impression that there was no possibility he would run. I expressed my regret about that. Obviously, if he is definitely out of it, it makes it more interesting to me. But I did not say I had decided to run."

Mr. Shriver said that if Sen. Kennedy were to decide to run, both he and his wife, Eunice, the senator's sister, "would like to help. If he was interested in running, my wife would be for him and so would I."

U.S. to Offer Tariff Cuts on Raw Materials
By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP)—The United States is planning to propose a reduction in tariffs on processed raw materials in return for guaranteed supplies, a State Department official disclosed yesterday.

Elaborating on a range of economic moves that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has already outlined generally, the official said that the proposals would be submitted at the multilateral trade negotiations being held in Geneva.

Other U.S. officials said special attention is being given to metals and minerals, and suggested that specific proposals would probably not be ready until late fall.

Under existing tariffs, raw materials are imported at low or no duty. The more the material is processed, the higher the duty under what is known as "tariff escalations."

Third-World Desire
A change in the tariff structure would meet the growing desire in the less developed countries not only to extract raw materials but also to process them.

The State Department official, who spoke to a group of newsmen, also said the United States has reversed its policy on World Bank financing of the development of raw materials.

He said the United States would be submitting a paper asking the bank to undertake a large lending program for such projects.

Previously the United States has opposed World Bank financing of such projects.

France Gets Gold Back
PARIS, June 20 (AP)—France today announced that Southern Yemen has returned \$100,000 in gold ingots paid here for the release of Ambassador Jean Guery who was kidnapped in Somalia, March 23.

Indians in U.S. Refuse to Raid A Wagon Train
PUYALLUP, Wash., June 20 (AP)—The Puyallup Indian tribe has declined an invitation to dress in warrior garb and stage an attack on a group of covered wagons making a yearlong transcontinental journey in honor of the American Bicentennial.

Tribal chairman Ramona Bennett dismissed the invitation as a "ridiculous insult to the Indian community."

"Most Americans know that the Indian society did not irrationally attack anyone with a peaceful purpose," she told an audience yesterday at a grandstand show sponsored by the wagon train organization and local bicentennial groups.

The wagon train is on a journey from Washington State to Pennsylvania, where it is expected to arrive about July 4, next year, the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

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The 35-Nation Summit

Soviet concessions in the past few weeks on many of the issues still outstanding in the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have brought one of history's strangest diplomatic transactions close to completion.

In 31 months of negotiation, Moscow has sought a surrogate World War II peace treaty to ratify the territorial status quo. The Western and neutral participants have been intent on improving, not freezing, the status quo. The lengthy document drafted in Geneva by hundreds of diplomats over thousands of hours has as many holes in it as a Swiss cheese and has been converted into a declaration of intent, rather than a binding agreement. Otherwise no accord at all would have been possible.

The whole enterprise could still be blocked by Soviet refusal to go the last mile on advance notice of military maneuvers, the most important issue not yet fully resolved. But the likelihood now is that final compromises on the document will be made, perhaps even in time to permit its ceremonial signing at a 35-nation summit meeting in Helsinki in late July as Leonid Brezhnev desires.

To dignify the document in this way will be sad—and may even be demeaning for the Western leaders who participate. But what would be particularly dangerous would be to permit the meeting to confirm in American and West European eyes the illusion that all the basic questions dividing the Soviet and

Western worlds have been satisfactorily settled.

In return for accepting the principle of the "inviolability of frontiers," the West has obtained a reference to the possibility of border changes by peaceful means and a series of modest Soviet pledges to freer movement of persons and information. Moscow will thereby get what it wants immediately—the summit meeting that will seem to consecrate the status quo. But it will be years before the West will know how much, if at all, the Soviet Union will carry out its own vague promises. So far, détente has brought a severe tightening-up of police controls within the Soviet Union.

More serious, détente has failed to inhibit Soviet arms shipments to Vietnam and the Middle East and the seizure of most of the levers of power in Portugal by a Moscow-aligned Communist party. No progress of importance has been made in the NATO-Warsaw Pact mutual force reduction talks in Vienna. The Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) are running into difficulty.

If a 35-nation summit conference cannot be delayed until these uncertainties are cleared away, it should at least be utilized for some frank talk—privately and publicly—to avoid euphoria in the West and to put Moscow on notice that détente must be a two-way street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Back to Adam Smith

President Ford's first major initiative after coming to office last August was a series of economic summit conferences aimed at fusing the ideas of all segments of the population into "a program which will help bring balance and vitality to our economy."

Ever since, however, there has been a steady retreat by the White House from that openness to new approaches on inflation and unemployment and from the recognition implicit in those conferences that government planning and programs are vital to the nation's economic health.

Now that Mr. Ford is beginning to assemble the campaign team he hopes will win him a full term in 1976, he appears to have decided to go back to the days of McKinley, Coolidge and Hoover in devotion to the free market and denunciation of "the dead hand of government."

In these post-Watergate days, government is an easy target. It has few champions on either the right or the left—or in the halls of government itself. It is open to exhortation—and justified—criticism for excessive red tape, for clumsy regulation and for policy blunders.

But, simple as it is to make out a case against government for doing too much, and doing it badly, an equally impressive case can be made that government is doing far less than it should to protect the total public interest against the misuse of concentrated economic power.

The rise of multinationals, functioning as supergovernments, and the emergence of such market distorters as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are only the most recent in a long chain of develop-

ments that make it illusory to suggest that government can bow out of the economic scene.

How unrealistic it is to talk of the relative roles of government and business in classic Adam Smith terms is indicated in the report that the President has decided to seek legislation permitting private industry to produce the enriched uranium needed to fuel nuclear electric generating plants.

This move for shared responsibility, if accompanied by adequate safeguards, has considerable merit. But, in common with many earlier shifts into private hands of the fruits of billions of dollars in government research, it stretches traditional ideas of free enterprise. The stretch becomes even greater in the light of a "fall-safe" guarantee reportedly contained in the White House plan. It would commit the government to buy the uranium plants and fulfill their sales commitments if they went under financially.

The ever-mounting list of enterprises that look to Uncle Sam for cash when bankruptcy overtakes them makes it plain that charting proper boundaries for government involvement in the economy requires more than presidential sloganeering about "philanthropic collectivism" and "regulatory bondage."

Balancing the needs of business, labor and consumers within a framework of decent respect for social and environmental requirements requires a reassessment of public policy, not its obliteration. Planning and program are the absent elements in the present approach of both White House and Congress.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Red Upsurge in Italy

One reason for the upsurge of Communism in Italy is endemic in Western Europe: This is the acceptance of Russian "détente" propaganda at its face value, with an accompanying disbelief, despite all evidence to the contrary, that Russia constitutes a military threat or that the Soviet system is unduly repressive.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The New Left of Lisbon

The Portuguese "revolutionary process," to use a phrase currently fashionable in Lisbon, has once again reached a point of acute tension where it seems that things can only go forward or back, but not stay where they are. For a year the West has been watching with growing concern for signs of a Communist take-over. But it is increasingly obvious that that is not the immediate danger, and that the Communist party itself is neither able to control the revolutionary bandwagon nor certain in which direction to try and steer it.

It is a characteristic of revolutions that yesterday's left is today's center and tomorrow's right. Gen. Spínola was in the center a year ago, on the right by last September, and disappeared off the right-hand side of the chart in March this year. The Socialist party still passed for left-wing last

summer, could fairly be said to represent the center during the election campaign two months ago, and in the present struggle must be admitted to be on the right. Even the majority on the Supreme Revolutionary Council, incontestably left-wing at the time of the elections, seems yesterday to have come out on the right-wing side by reaffirming its commitment to "the path of pluralism that has been laid down for the Portuguese Revolution" and ruling out "the path of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the support of the militia."

—From the Times (London).

U.S. Worry Over NATO

America knocks at Spain's door: the difficult meetings are begun in Washington to renew a friendship treaty, or rather to extend an agreement, on bases granted to the United States by Madrid. This fact is only one facet of the prism which agonizes Washington this summer: The southern flank of NATO is not at all secure, it is in fact broken. Mr. Kissinger does not know to which saint to pray. Turkey and Greece are rebelling, Italy has "turned red," Portugal is uncertain, only the "good and sane" Spain remains. And the France of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who, while chaffing at the bit, does not pose insurmountable problems for Mr. Kissinger.

—From Le Quotidien (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 21, 1900

LONDON—Society has been lately very much interested in certain rumors about an engagement between Lady Randolph Churchill and George Cornwallis West, and the likelihood of such a marriage has been already mentioned in the Herald. This morning's Daily Telegraph announces that the marriage will take place next month and points out that the bridegroom is younger than the bride's eldest son.

Fifty Years Ago

June 21, 1923

PARIS—Edward Pendleton, who has been in the Latin Quarter for several years, and is now living in the picturesque old Rue du Dragon, has been busy at several kinds of allied musical labors. Along with the serious business of composing, he has also managed to slip over some good jazz and popular tunes under a pseudonym, and recently he has been doing a great deal of writing in the line of musical criticism for American papers.



'When Do We Stop Huddling and Start Breathing Free?'

How to Make Things Even Worse

By James Reston

MADRID.—The allies seem to be having trouble in deciding these days what the United States must pay for the privilege of defending them. That at least, is the way it often appears in the United States.

Spain wants more money and recognition for the use of its naval and air bases. Turkey has given the United States 30 days to produce new arms shipments or get out. Greece, like France, has decided to accept the protection of NATO without accepting the responsibilities of full membership. Portugal and Italy threaten to do the same.

It is for Americans an irritating and sometimes even alarming situation, but maybe it is not quite as ominous as it appears in the present psychological warfare phase of the negotiations. The indications in Madrid are that Generalissimo Franco will approve use of the main naval and air bases here before the old contract runs out in September, and this is important.

Benefits

These facilities, particularly the naval base at Rota, are not merely training and backup bases, but part of the allied defense structure of Europe. They are integrated into the U.S. Strategic Air Command, Europe, and the operations of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, and while most of the NATO allies still distrust Franco, they benefit from the U.S. forces operating from his territory.

President Ford has been widely criticized for coming here and seeming to approve the authoritarian regime of a fading dictator. But Franco's authority is still unchallenged and in the present weakened state of the alliance in the Mediterranean, the President decided on the gesture to save the bases.

Maybe it won't work, for negotiating with Franco is like living in the attic of an old man's mind, and nobody in Madrid seems to know who is really influencing him now, but the risks of visiting Franco seem at least less important to the President than the risks of ignoring him, and the base negotiations are now expected to make speedier progress.

Officials here in Madrid and in London and Paris are expressing the hope that Congress will agree to lift the arms embargo on Turkey and save the U.S. bases at the other end of the Mediterranean. They don't want to get into the political and philosophical controversies on Capitol Hill, but they take the Turkish threat very seriously and put a higher priority on the defense of Europe than the future of Cyprus.

It would be hard to overestimate the weakness of Europe today in its present mood. It has seldom seemed more preoccupied with international political and economic problems, or more quarrelsome, and it would be perhaps a fundamental mistake to assume that it can be bullied into policies Washington likes or even into defending itself by threats of American withdrawal.

We may not like Franco's repressive regime in the United States or Turkey's military aggression on Cyprus or Moscow's treatment of Soviet Jews and other minorities, but we can go only so far in trying to relieve these atrocities without making the situation for those oppressed people and the defense structure of Europe even worse than they already are.

France, for all its standoffishness in NATO, is now the most stable country in southern Europe, and the close personal relationship between President Giscard d'Estaing and

card in Paris and Chancellor Schmidt in West Germany is now the main bulwark against chaos in the region.

If Mitterrand had come to power in Paris with a coalition of Socialists and Communists, as he almost did in the last election, the trend to the left in Europe would undoubtedly have been speeded up much more than it is today.

The Portuguese, with their NATO base facilities, in the Azores, are sliding rapidly under Communist control, and the Communist advances in the last Italian election may very well put them in the Italian government before long.

Much at Stake

Accordingly, much more is at stake now than arguments over Spain and Turkey. The whole defense structure along the line of bases from the Azores, through Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey to the Middle East

The Hostage—in Real Life

By C. L. Sulzberger

CLONNEL, Ireland.—The "emerald isle" has suffered practically every political disease of the 20th century, including war, civil war, partition, religious bigotry and terrorism on both sides of the border that divides north from south, but only last year for the first time since its early wars was the kidnapping of hostages reintroduced to this independent republic.

On June 4, 1974, Earl and Countess Donoughmore, an elderly, distinguished and cultivated couple, were seized by masked men on returning one night from a dinner party to Knocklofty, their 17th-century mansion in County Tipperary. They were beaten, pistol-whipped and dragged away after putting up a brave resistance. Lady Donoughmore, then 67, infuriated her captors by actually biting one of them.

Leaving behind a pool of blood, they were bound, gagged, blindfolded and driven to distant hideaway. They were held there five days by men they believed to be representatives of the illegal "Provisional" IRA (Irish Republican Army).

Kept Hostage

It was explained they were being kept hostage against five IRA terrorists, including the "Price sisters," imprisoned in England, who hoped to be transferred to another jail in Northern Ireland, going on hunger strikes to achieve this end.

The kidnappers insisted Donoughmore had sufficient influence to persuade Prime Minister Harold Wilson to shift the five. The earl observes wryly: "I explained what nonsense this was." In 1944 he was a member of the English House of Commons and today is in the House of Lords under his British title, Viscount Hutchinson.

Despite his frightening aspects and brutal start, the entire episode (marked by the extraordinary courage of the Donoughmores) features particularly Irish qualities. In certain aspects it resembles a scene produced by Dublin's Abbey Theatre. As the earl recalls:

"Jeanie [his wife's] guard, who turned out to be the leader, said to her as she was preparing a bit, 'If you hadn't resisted you would not have been hurt.' She said, 'Would not you have resisted?' After a pause, he answered, 'Yes, I suppose I would have.' When their blindfolds were first removed they saw the two captors who remained with them and 'both wore large hoods with two eye slits. I could not help saying, 'My God, you look like the Ku Klux Klan.' After dinner one evening, Jeanie asked the lieutenant to congratulate the cook who was the leader, and the reply came back thanking her and saying that he hoped that there might be a vacancy at Knocklofty."

The Countess, a famous race, was run during the Donoughmores' captivity. As is well known, most Irish venerate horses, so (says the earl): "To our gratification the leader appeared in the afternoon with a radio hidden by a scarf, and he sat between us while we listened to The O'Kays."

The hunger strike in England ended as the government had already decided to transfer the five. The Donoughmores were consequently released one night in Dublin's lovely Phoenix Park. They were instructed to contact nobody for 25 minutes and, if unexpectedly approached, to have like a "courtship couple."

Donoughmore concludes: "The leader is really the great personality of this story. I suspect that he is a very eminent killer, as he was so careful about fingerprints."

"Jeanie asked him whether he slept well. He said that he did not feel tired but did not usually sleep well on an operation. We asked him if he could not take a holiday. He said yes, he supposed that he could take one whenever he liked but added: 'Of course there is nowhere in the world that I can safely go to.' We found this very sad."

An Understanding Although a curious kind of understanding seemed to develop between the hostages and their captors, the Donoughmores spent hours on the knife-edge of death and their ultimate liberation was never sure.

The earl now cheerfully sums up the experience by saying he would rather die resisting than go through it again. He warns other innocents who may unexpectedly be seized by terrorist movements anywhere: "If you are going to resist, do so right away; your only chance is at the start."

The kind of treatment meted out and relationships between prisoner and kidnapper obviously must depend on the nationality of those involved. For Donoughmore, a necessary legal measure is restoration of the death sentence for this kind of terrorism so that jailing convicted terrorists ceases to stimulate further kidnappings in order to secure human ransoms for exchange.

I'm glad, I think that needed clearing up.

WILLIAM A. KRAUSS.

Kissinger Eats Crow, Looks Ahead

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Henry Kissinger is eating crow. In little bits to be sure, and with such a straight face that the tough stringy meat seems to be going down smooth as talpacot.

In fact, however, the secretary of state is systematically acknowledging past mistakes and moving to correct them. That effort says something about his plans for the future.

Perhaps the most notable confession of error centers on what is generally considered to be Kissinger's major achievement—the opening to China. The drama of that new policy tended to obscure the fact that the secretary of Mr. Kissinger's first trip and the suddenness of the announcement disturbed American relations with several allies—especially Japan.

But in a speech to the Japan Society in New York the other day, Mr. Kissinger paid his debt to history. He acknowledged that "a new policy toward China in 1971" led to "painful . . . misunderstandings with Japan."

"Let us be frank," he then said of the misunderstandings. "Our own leaders contributed." This at the very least has to be taken as the very best of Mr. Kissinger's first Peking visit was a mistake. The same speech included an implied disavowal of Mr. Kissinger's most marked weakness—his undervaluation of the moral and libertarian elements of foreign policy.

We have learned the important lessons from the tragedy of Vietnam," he said. One of these was that "outside effort can only supplement, but not create, local efforts and local will to resist." Another lesson was that the "essential underpinning" of resistance to subversion lies in "popular will and social justice."

That rare reference to "popular will and social justice" was not, this time, a mere rhetorical flourish. The design was to lead senators away from touchy issues like wiretapping. On the contrary, it came in a review of the interrelations among Russia, China, Japan and the United States which constitute the balance of power in Asia. The implication was that while trying to maintain the balance, the United States would not uncritically embrace the dictatorial regime of President Park in South Korea—or even the corrupt governments of President Marcos in the Philippines and Gen. Suharto in Indonesia.

Small Change

Barber, in a series of notable speeches in St. Louis, Kansas City and Paris, Mr. Kissinger has come off his old insistence that economic issues, like questions of morality and liberty, were mere bagatelles—the small change of great power politics. Indeed, Mr. Kissinger has now become the foremost American exponent of the primacy of economic issues in foreign policy.

To the chagrin of the Departments of Treasury and Agriculture, he has been pushing for various commodity agreements to assure the regular supply of raw materials at steady and reasonable prices. Thanks to his efforts the United States, without anybody seeming to notice it, has already dispatched Mr. Kissinger as the chief broker for any understanding between the industrialized countries and the underdeveloped nations.

To be sure, the self-transformation still has a way to go before Mr. Kissinger's most virulent critics will be satisfied. Though he has been laboring hard to establish better rapport with Congress, he remains a suspect figure in the eyes of many senators and representatives. It is not at all clear that he can achieve his present first priority—ending the congressional proscription on all aid to Turkey.

Nor has there been a notable abatement in the qualities that cause him to run everything himself, or through a small band of trusted intimates. Still, if the peace efforts in the Near East move forward—and despite the cautious public talk, the secretary's private estimate is that conditions are ripe—there is at least a possibility that he will send somebody else to mediate the next stages of understanding between Egypt and Israel before moving in to tie up the final accord himself.

No doubt reasons of calculation explain some of these changes. The old Kissinger style was well suited to President Nixon. The new style suits President Ford. But it is a rare thing to see a high official make a positive response to criticism. Considering the trouble he is taking, it seems clear that he wants to stay secretary of state for a long time.

Fears Influx of Indochina Arms

Indonesia Is Quietly Seeking Sophisticated U.S. Weapons

By Hamish Mc Donald

JAKARTA, June 20 (WP).—Indonesia has quietly begun sounding out the United States for deliveries of sophisticated military equipment to help seal its borders against a feared influx of surplus arms from Indochina.

It has also warned Thailand not to be hasty in dismantling U.S. bases there.

The moves reflect the deep wariness that Indonesia, as a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, exhibits toward bringing the newly Communist nations of Indochina into the organization.

Indonesia has particular reservations about China's role in the post-Vietnam war era.

Flow of Arms

It is also concerned about the immense stocks of weapons left as the U.S.-backed regimes in Vietnam and Cambodia collapsed. There have been reports that some of the arms have been sent to insurgents in Thailand and the Philippines.

Indonesian leaders also doubt Chinese assurances that they will not interfere in Southeast Asian domestic affairs, particularly because a significant number of Indonesia's 130 million residents of Chinese origin (in a population of 135 million) are regarded as owing loyalty to Peking.

A gradually relaxing attitude here toward China was suddenly stiffened a few weeks ago when the Peking radio broadcast an anniversary message to the outlawed Indonesian Communist party urging it to continue efforts to overthrow President Suharto, who virtually crushed it after an alleged attempted coup d'état in 1965.

The Defense Minister and arm-

Recovering From Surgery

(In Washington, the Indonesian Embassy said the general had left Walter Reed Army Hospital to recuperate from an operation and would return to Jakarta next week. He has not yet seen U.S. officials but the possibility is not ruled out, the spokesman said.)

Indonesia is already trying to buy helicopters, patrol boats, troop-carrying airplanes and light tanks. The new aid would be for more sophisticated items, according to sources here.

Present U.S. military aid to Indonesia amounts to a few million dollars a year, much of it devoted to re-equipment of the armed forces.

President Suharto is scheduled to meet President Ford on July 5. It is thought likely that the military aid will be taken up but the Presidents may prefer not to draw attention to the matter publicly.

President Suharto seems to have been reassured in talks last week with Thai Premier Kukrit Pramoj that Thailand is reconciled to coexistence in the new Indochinese situation and that political détente should be encouraged.

Wants U.S. Presence

Reportedly President Suharto agrees with the Thai and Filipino policies of closing some of the U.S. bases in their countries. But he is said to be anxious that a strong U.S. presence—economic, business and aid—remain in the



A FIRST?—A mottled owl, believed to be the first hatched in captivity, huddles with its parents in the bird house of the St. Louis Zoo. The owl was hatched at the end of April and came out of the nest June 1. It is doing well and is fed a commercially prepared bird of prey diet. The mottled owl is fairly uncommon to zoos. Adults are dark brown with white markings. The baby is, however, a light tawny color with fluffy feathers.

area. This apparently would include a naval presence.

Indonesia's views were expressed to Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib during his recent Southeast Asian tour.

Informed sources said that Mr. Kukrit indicated to President Suharto that his biggest immediate fear was of a military coup. President Suharto, the general who led the coup culminating in President Sukarno's removal in 1967, is said to have suggested ways that civilian government could allay the generals' fears.

In a joint statement, the two leaders said that events in Indochina had not altered the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' invitation to the Indochina states to join. It was thought that Indonesia might act as go-between for Thailand and North Vietnam as they approach diplomatic ties. Hanoi and Jakarta have had relations since the Sukarno era and the North Vietnamese Embassy here has recently added a South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government representative.

Paper Says 'Runways' Are Highways

U.S. Photos of Somali Base Labeled 'Mirages' by Russians

MOSCOW, June 20 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today issued its first detailed rebuttal of U.S. charges that it was building a missile base in Somalia and described U.S. aerial photographs said to show the base as "photographic mirages."

The Defense Ministry daily, Red Star, said that what the U.S. government maintained were runways, troop barracks and radar centers at the port of Berbera on the Gulf of Aden were really highways, living quarters for workers and storage buildings.

Last week U.S. officials released annotated pictures, said to have been taken from high-flying aircraft, showing what were described as missile-handling facilities and storage bunkers.

The Soviet media, until today, had only indirectly rejected the charges by reporting Somali denials.

Meat-Packing Plant

Today's commentary, signed by Mr. Nepesov, said that fishing wharves had been built at Berbera with Soviet help. "Cargoes are regularly delivered for the construction of a meat-packing factory, dairy, power plants and hydro-technical projects. And no secret is made of it," he wrote.

In place of the peaceful town of Berbera, the Pentagon had raised "an ominous mirage, a Soviet military base."

The U.S. military establishment was using the reports of a base in Berbera to justify budgetary demands for huge sums of money to expand military facilities on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, the newspaper said.

"And to make sure of getting (the funds) the Pentagon has resorted for the umpteenth time

to the hackneyed trick of persistently alleging that there is a Soviet military base" in Berbera.

"Instead of a highway, the Pentagon sees an air strip capable of taking any kind of Soviet aircraft and storage buildings are said to be radar centers' and so on and so forth," Red Star said.

Somali Denial
LOME, Togo, June 20 (Reuters).—The Somali foreign minister said yesterday that U.S. allegations about the building of a Soviet base in his country were made to get money for the Pentagon.

The foreign minister, Omar Arteh Ghallib, repeated Somali denials of charges that the Soviet Union was building a base in Somalia.

He said: "The Americans would like to build a base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean, opposite our coast. That is why they put this lie about, to convince Congress it had to vote the necessary budget."

Soviet Aid Pledged
MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 20 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union will provide 375 million shillings (about \$52 million) in economic assistance to Somalia, it was announced in an agreement signed by the two countries here.

The signing followed a recent visit to Moscow by the Somali vice-president and secretary of defense, Gen. Mohamed Ali Samatar.

In addition, the Soviet Union will assist Somalia in the resettling of drought victims.

Edward Aarons, U.S. Author Of Spy-Book Series, Is Dead

NEW YORK, June 20 (NYT).

—Edward S. Aarons, 88, author of the "Assignment" paperback series featuring a fictional CIA agent named Sam Durrell, died Monday of a heart ailment in New Milford, Conn. Hospital.

Mr. Aarons had written 80 novels, 40 of which constituted the "Assignment" series, published by Fawcett Books. The "Assignment" books alone sold more than 23 million copies and have been reprinted in 17 languages.

Honora Ornstein

YAKIMA, Wash., June 20 (AP).—Honora Ornstein, 55, better known as Diamond Tooth Lil, a legendary dance hall queen of the Alaska Gold Rush, died yesterday. Miss Ornstein, a native of Austria, earned fame as a vaudeville dancer after the 1897 Gold Rush. Her nickname came from the diamond findings in two of her teeth.

Edward Everett Mylin

LANCASTER, Pa., June 20 (AP).—Edward Everett (Hook) Mylin, 80, the football coach of the year in 1937, when he built an undefeated team in his first season at Lafayette College, died yesterday. He was also coach at New York University. He was inducted into the National Foot-

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LONDON THEATER

When a Bitter Joke Starts Wearing Thin

By John Walker

LONDON, June 20 (IHT).—All playwrights love a lover for he is at once a perfect symbol of our foolishness and vanity, the ideal subject for a sentimental comedy or a heartfelt tragedy.

Love, according to Jean Anouilh, is two silly children locked in a squalid fight. His "Ardele" ("Ardele ou la Marguerite," 1949) revived at the Queen's Theatre, is an anti-sentimental piece that has lost much of its asperity, particularly when swaddled in the conspicuous consumption of Fifth Avenue's production, with Alexander McPherson's impressively ornate set reducing the actors to insignificance.

Anouilh has the sense to grant that love and lust may be indistinguishable and that the world draws back in some distaste from displays of passion by ugly people, but his bitter joke wears thin, depending as it does upon aristocratic values, the belief that some people have a natural right to dictate the social behavior of others while they themselves behave in an outrageous manner.

The play was written before "The Wall of the Trenches" but contains the same character.

General St. Pé, while the later, and better, work concentrated on his marital problems, here the subject is more diffuse, the reaction of his family to a possible scandal—his sister, Ardele, an elderly hunchback, has fallen in love with her nephew's tutor, another hunchback.

For a Debate

This situation is set up for the sake of the debate that can follow between the various members of the family on the subject of love. Between Nicholas, the general's young son, and his beloved, Nathalie, who has married his elder brother. Between the general's sister, her lover, and her husband and his lover—the joke here is that her lover is insanely jealous of the husband and feels that he is coming between them, and it is one that is tediously repeated throughout the evening.

The talk though, is a familiar mixture of paradox and platitude and does not justify the play's revival. Ironically, that seems due to the desire of Vincent Price and Coral Browne to appear in a play together. They have found one that gives them parts of equal weight—as the husband and wife plagued by impotent love—but little opportunity to display their talents. Mr. Price is smooth and unruffled, Miss Browne is haughty, but that is all. Charles Gray, as the gen-

eral, roars away to some effect and energetically chases the chambermaid.

The play's climax is a fervent denunciation of sexual appetite by the general's mad wife Emile (Elizabeth Tyrrell) that is as full of disgust as Lear's "The wren goes to't, and the small gilded fly does lecher in my sight," but far less succinctly expressed. Anouilh does protest too much.

At the Albery Theatre there is also a handsome revival of a play better left undisturbed, Arthur Wing Pinero's "The Gay Lord Quex." It was first produced in 1899, when its plot—then considered daring and indeed denounced by the Bishop of Wakefield—and its heavily sentimental comedy made it a great success.

Class Distinctions

But the amusement depends greatly upon class distinctions that now seem as arcane and meaningless as some Masonic ritual. The play's central scene between Lord Quex and the low-born Sophy Fullangry depends on the audience's willingness to realize that the working classes can have finer feelings, and the play's similar recognition of the superiority of gentlemanly conduct.

John Gielgud's production is full of excellent detail and contains a remarkably lively, subtle performance from Judi Dench as Sophy, a bossy, interfering character who spends half the way trying to protect her high-born foster sister from the attentions of Lord Quex and the other half trying to get them together. Miss Dench is superb, bringing pathos and great good humor to a

Margaret Ward. Sian Phillips in revival of Pinero's "The Gay Lord Quex."

stodgy part. In general, the acting is good. Daniel Massey—so fine as Lytton Strachey in last year's underrated "Bloomersbury"—does as much as can be done with a conventional role and Sian Phillips contributes a stylish caricature of an impossibly romantic woman. Alan Tays has designed some good art, nouveau sets but the effect merely emphasizes the number of great talents that have been misapplied.

Love, in Kerry Lee Crabbe's "The Last Romantic," receiving its world premiere as part of the Actors Company season at the Wimbledon Theatre, is an emotion directed towards the self. The play is described by the company as a comedy that looks at the crisis of the middle class.

What it turns out to be is an inert and muddled soap opera that snipes at conventional values while, at the same time, reaffirming them. It is a work of bemused reassurance although it is doubtful how many of Wimbledon's solidly middle-class audience will identify with the characters on stage.

There is Guntz, a bad-tempered father who believes in Reds under the bed and wants to re-affirm law and order by setting up a paramilitary volunteer force. There is his daughter, middle-aged, dull and virginal, who proposes to their equally dull doctor so that she can get away from home. And there is his son—but, of course, an alcoholic, homosexual television producer.

The play is full of contemporary references—each one of which underlines its desperate unreality and artificiality as well as the routine nature of the author's talents. Thus, when the telephone rings and it is a wrong number, it is a call from some suicide seeking help—which gives the son the opportunity to raise a laugh by recommending which bridge he should jump off. The father's heart attack forms the climax for the first scene and a cuckoo clock always sounds off at appropriate moments.

Ralph Michael as the inter-pestic old man, offering South African letters to those he regards as leeches, gives a good performance and is well supported by Sheila Reid as his plodding daughter, Charles Kay as the bitter gay son and Tenniel Evans as the doctor whose only ability is to do a bad imitation of an owl. But it is another disappointment from this usually fine company, following as it does the unsatisfactory "The Phantom of the Opera."

The Actors Company is a democratic organization, making all artistic decisions in concert, which shows that it is as easy for 17 people to make the same misjudgment as one.

At the Greenwich Theatre there



is a lively, buoyant production of Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," that entertaining parody, written in 1613, of dramatic tastes of the time.

Sam Walters's energetic production extracts much fun from the play as two members of the audience (endeavouring to act as Robert McBain and Linda Polan) invade the stage and dictate to the actors the sort of play they wish to see, one that stars their apprentice Rafe (Gordon Reid). The play's wit is still funny and there is a rousing performance from David King as Merrythought, one of those annoyingly cheerful, monumental characters that can still be found in the work of univertive second-rate authors—indeed Mr. Crabbe's Guntz is merely the obverse of Merrythought.

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IRVING MARDER

Academic Tribal Rites for Joyce

PARIS, June 20 (IHT).—That chic former swamp, the Marais, was the setting this week of an academic tribal rite akin to recurrent fever: the Fifth International James Joyce Symposium. The gathering, which began on Monday and ended today, was the first of its kind held here—where Joyce was living when he produced his two extended works. Though most of the participants were from the American academic community, there was a solid French representation as well as a sprinkling of Joyceans from other countries.

"The French," Prof. Leslie Fiedler remarked to another American visitor, "having at last discovered Joyce, are now under the impression that he is their discovery."

An 'Invention'

Fiedler, a critic, novelist, poet and essayist who is currently teaching in Buffalo (he is the Samuel L. Clemens Professor of English at New York State University), takes an irreverent tone toward Joyce, in marked contrast to the main thrust of this week's events in the Marais. Yesterday, he took part in one of several panel discussions on the symposium's agenda. The topic was "Joyce and Politics." Among the others on the panel were that indomitable octogenarian, Marjorie Jolas—one of the few surviving members of the "Joyce Circle" in Paris—and the French writer Philippe Sollers.

Sollers spoke in French, with a running translation in English. He spoke long and earnestly—tended to dominate the discussion—and among the points he made were these: that "Finnegans Wake" is "the most important anti-fascist book" written between the wars; that Joyce, in "Finnegans Wake," aimed at a synthesis between English and Gaelic, and because English is "a dead language," invented a new one. There seemed to be general assent with these views among the other participants—nobody, anyway, seemed disposed to challenge Sollers's vehemently held position—until Fiedler spoke up.

The gist of his response is that Sollers and those who agree with him are all wet. Joyce, Fiedler said, on the evidence of "Finnegans Wake," was a non-starter as a political thinker—"he was wrong, wrong, wrong!" As for the language the "Wake" is written in, said Fiedler—warning to his subject, but not in the least vehement—"it is written in Old Church Slavonic, or might as well be." He went on to say that an inescapable fact about "Finnegans Wake" today is that "nobody" is reading it—with the exception, of course, of academics, who are not so much reading it as attempting to decipher it.

When Fiedler had finished there was a patter

of desultory applause. The discussion continued for a while after that and then spluttered out. Invited to expand his views on Joyce (there was a convenient break in the symposium program) at a bar across the street, Fiedler brought along with him his wife, Sally (who is also a poet and a former university teacher). Over a beer, Fiedler said that he and his wife have just returned from a month's tour of India. Their next academic port of call is Honolulu, where he will be teaching this summer as a visiting professor.

His own feeling about Joyce, Fiedler said, is that he wrote "an ascending spiral of books, reaching a high point with 'Ulysses.' As for the 'Wake,' Fiedler agrees with the view that Joyce overreached himself and lost his audience—he painted himself into a corner." One of the Holy Objects on exhibit in the hall at the Marais along with one of Joyce's blue-and-white striped ties is a 1936 letter to Joyce from Ezra Pound. Pound had been one of Joyce's earliest drum-beaters—had, in fact, played a central role in the publication of "Ulysses." The 1936 letter was Pound's response to his first reading of the "Finnegans Wake" manuscript. The nub of his critique is that "unless you have found a new cure for the clap or evidence of the Second Coming, nothing in the world is worth all this circumambient peripherization..."

The Roots

Fiedler's view is that nothing has happened in the intervening half-century to negate Pound's critique upon the receipt of which Joyce took to his bed, according to Richard Ellmann. What had gone wrong? "Contempt for the reader," Fiedler said. "This kind of writing—obscure, gnomic conundrums in the guise of literature—in his view goes back as far as Flaubert." Its roots, Fiedler thinks, can be discerned even in "Madame Bovary."

Other panel discussions during the symposium covered the rest of Joyce's output—"A Portrait of the Artist," "Dubliners," "Chamber Music," and of course "Ulysses." Among the participants at a discussion this afternoon of "Joyce and the Creators of Today" were the French novelists Nathalie Sarraute and Michel Butor. The Fiedlers, as old hands at the Joyce symposium, were inclined to think that the others—particularly in Trieste and Dublin—had been more fun. Somehow, the implication was, the fact that Joyce was among other things a comic writer had been buried under a mountain of pity and solemnity.

Near the exit of the assembly hall, a bulletin board placed to catch the eye of departing guests carried, among other notices, this one: "The first annual Thomas Pynchon Symposium will be held in Zurich on July 4."

THE ART MARKET: A Small Show With Big Profits

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—Giuseppe Eskenazi sold £31,000 worth of Chinese bronzes within the first five minutes of his current exhibition—and he sold them to people who had been standing in line.

Eskenazi, a specialist in Far Eastern art, is showing 10 bronzes from the Stoclet and Wessén collections: to my knowledge this is the first time a dealer has gone to the trouble and expense of promoting such a small show (IHT, June 14-15).

True, there is also a display of rare pottery and porcelain, but here again, the number is low, under 20. Undoubtedly, Eskenazi's success is a result of a formidable scientific and scholarly catalogue and the two collections which have been celebrated for nearly half a century.

The catalogue is not just a superb art volume; it carries important contributions by scholars in the field. S.J. Fleming of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford, has produced new data on the techniques of bronze casting in ancient China and for detection of fakes.

The bronzes from the Natsanael Wessén collection are inseparable from the history of Western connoisseurship in the field. They were bought in the thirties and forties with the help of well-known Swedish scholars.

The wine vessel, No. 1, is reported to have been excavated at Anyang, the major site of Shang bronzes of the 12th century BC, and shown at Venice in 1954. The food vessel, No. 3, said to have been dug up at Loyang, another important site, was shown at the Musée Cernuschi, Paris, also in 1954, etc.

The five pieces from the Stoclet collection have a different background. Adolphe Stoclet was perhaps the greatest collector of the 20th century, certainly one with fair in such fields as classic Chinese objects, medieval carvings, bronzes and champlevé enamel from Europe, Iranian silver and bronzes—not to mention Renaissance art, of which



Chou dynasty bronze vessel in Eskenazi show, London.

he had some of the outstanding works.

His collection was housed in Brussels in a building designed in 1905 by the Viennese architect Josef Hoffmann, with mosaic panels by Gustav Klimt. The house itself was a landmark in European architecture. Stoclet bought everywhere. Few collections could be as glamorous as his.

But back to the Eskenazi sale: The No. 1, tall, slender wine vessel with flaring neck, from the Wessén collection, went to a "continental" collector for £22,000. A food vessel of the 11th century BC, also from the Wessén collection, was acquired for £58,000 by a Japanese collector—who also bought a rare early 18th-century bowl with dragons incised under the glaze. In terms of sheer beauty, the £58,000 ves-

sel was by far the best buy among the bronzes. This proves that the Japanese are back in the market—for Far Eastern works of art of top quality which they know better than anyone else.

Another significant buy was that of an archaic bronze wine vessel (from the Stoclet collection) of the early Warring States period, i.e., 5th century BC, acquired by "an American museum." The price, £27,000, is considerable, but the leading authorities, Prof. William Watson of the University of London and Prof. Max Loehr of Harvard, consider the piece the earliest Chinese bronze on record with hunting scenes.

In terms of comparative prices, the most staggering was probably paid for the pair of bronze hooks of the 4th century to the

3d century BC, sold to a "continental" buyer for £11,000, a world record for the type of object. These iron hooks were presumably used to fasten one part of a Chinese robe. Last June 25, £2,750 was paid at Christie's for a single, nearly identical dress hook. All three plus a fourth one, were originally in the Loehr collection in Paris and may have been part of the same set. The fact that the two Eskenazi hooks were being sold as a pair partly accounts for the high figure. Both are in superb condition with the gold and silver inlay in an almost perfect state.

If anybody doubted that there is money around here, I proof that there is. But there is also proof that you can go just so far: items from the Stoclet collection—among others, the gilt bronze 2d-century BC lamp which is a fantastic object—remain unsold at this writing because they are overpriced.

At least £10,000. Even granting that it is a masterpiece which would grace any museum, the price is too much considering what else it could buy. The £58,000 food vessel, for instance, was a better buy. The reason for the overprice may be that the objects from the Wessén collection were bought by Eskenazi while the Stoclet pieces I am told, are being offered on commission—in other words, they are still owned by the family. Private owners tend to overprice their treasures. In times of reckless buying this would not matter so much if the pieces are unique—as the Stoclet pieces are. But it does matter in times of crisis.

Crisis or caution affects Chinese bronzes as much as anything else. Not one important piece has been sold so far at the Grosvenor House fair although a few are just as superb as Eskenazi's pieces.

Around the Paris Galleries

Hélion, Galerie Karl Flinker, 35 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to June 30.

Jean Hélion, who turned 70 last year, is one of those painters who always stand on the narrow fringe where the limelight gives way to the shadows. His painting, over the past 50 years, has passed through a broad spectrum of styles, and yet there is some sort of subliminal continuity, a certain formal tension that inhabits even the most nonchalant attitudes of his subjects, and a range of color that is marked by a sort of austerity. Hélion starts with abstractions, and soon shows signs of the influence of Mondrian. The war years bring him back to a representational manner that goes increasingly

towards a baroque line and to monumental transpositions of everyday subjects like shop windows with dummies or men reading newspapers. He had a retrospective at the Grand Palais five years ago and this exhibition gives a good, succinct survey of his art.

Daubigny, Sa Famille, Ses Amis, Galerie André Watteau, 182 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to July 5.

An attractive exhibition marking the publication of an art book devoted to landscape painter Charles François Daubigny and stressing the artistic milieu and family context in which his art developed. Paintings by Daubigny himself, by his son Karl, his daughter Cécile, his friends Corot, Daubigny, Meissonier, as well as some by lesser known figures such as Eimerich, Stein-

hel, Boulard. Watercolors, drawings, engravings, letters marking the close links between all these artists, along with photos and objects that reflect something of their daily life.

Adami, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to June 30.

The drawings of Valerio Adami, like all his work, are composed, diffused, elusive, that the viewer like some sort of Joyce's rebus without a solution. "Gorki at Capri" states the writing on one of the drawings. And the commentary in the catalogue pursues, in the form of a dialogue: "The man with the hat is that Gorki?" "No." "Who is it then?" "A man with a hat." The drawings are tensely structured and generate a certain "horror-vacui."

—MICHAEL GIBSON

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Having Attained Money Target

Fed Said to Eye Dollar Rate in Setting Policy

NEW YORK, June 20 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve is taking the state of the dollar on foreign exchange markets into account when formulating monetary policy, money sources said today.

Until recently, the level of the dollar internationally played almost no part in decision-making. Many policy makers preferred to subscribe to the theory of "sign neglect."

However, the growing domestic international impact of the dollar against other currencies has forced a radical assessment of the dollar's role in domestic monetary policy, they said.

The sources said the first major sign of the Fed's concern over the dollar was given earlier this year, when Federal Reserve

Board chairman Arthur Burns, in an unprecedented statement, said the Fed was supporting the dollar and would continue to do so when necessary.

The significance of this statement was highlighted several weeks ago, when the New York Fed released details of its foreign exchange operations in the February to April quarter.

This report showed aggressive intervention designed to combat the marked dollar weakness created by a progressive easing in monetary policy.

The sources said this was the first time that the Federal Reserve has deliberately moved to offset the impact of domestic policy actions on the dollar.

But the sources said that because of heavy political pressure on the Fed to bring down interest rates and expand the money supply, it was unable to use domestic policy to benefit the dollar.

However, now that the growth of money supply is within stated target levels, and interest rates are at 2 1/2 to 3-year lows, the Fed has found room to influence the dollar through a slight shift in policy emphasis without jeopardizing domestic objectives.

The sources said this subtle, but significant, shift was revealed yesterday in data released by the New York Fed that showed a moderate rise in the average federal funds rate in a period when the banking system was well in surplus.

The sources said the Fed's open market operations are now apparently centered around holding the federal funds rate in the 5.25 to 5.5-percent area and Treasury bill yields above 5 percent.

They said these operating targets will not place any strain on the banking system, or distort economic objectives, but will help to create a more favorable atmosphere for the dollar internationally.

The sources said Paul Volcker's accession to the presidency of the New York Federal Reserve Bank at the end of next month is also likely to place further emphasis on the dollar's role in domestic policy making.

They pointed out that Mr. Volcker was constantly involved in international monetary affairs during his stay at the Treasury, and said he is likely to bring much of his thinking to the Fed.

Goods Orders in U.S. Rise 4% in May

WASHINGTON, June 20 (Reuters).—New orders for U.S. durable goods in May rose 4.4 percent, or 1.4 percent, to a seasonally-adjusted \$99.27 billion, showing a revised gain of 0.3 percent in April, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase marked the first since June 1974, that new orders for durable goods have risen for two consecutive months.

Shipments fell 0.8 percent, to \$40.01 billion, while orders for nondurable goods declined 0.7 percent, to \$79.01 billion, or 0.7 percent, following upward revised drop of 1.6 percent in April.

The increase in new orders is chiefly attributable to a rise in the primary metals industries \$24.4 million, to \$5.19 billion, and for machinery equipment \$4.8 million, to \$12.81 billion, but orders for transportation equipment, which is heavily influenced by automobiles, declined \$14 million, to \$2.02 billion.

Orders of transportation equipment fell \$174 million, to \$2.02 billion. Shipments of primary and secondary metals \$165 million and \$173 million, respectively.

Orders of machinery \$445 million while transportation equipment increased \$294 million.

U.S. Firm's Kits or Calculators

NEW YORK, June 20 (NYT).—General Instrument Corp. announced here yesterday the signing of a multimillion-dollar contract that would enable the Soviet Union to begin mass production of hand-held calculators. It reportedly is the first contract between the Soviet Union and an American electronic component-maker and has been approved by the government.

Frank Hickey, president of the company, indicated that the contract might be the forerunner of others with the Soviet Union for additional electronic equipment.

Basically, the contract, which involves three phases, calls for General Instrument to deliver 1 million kits of components to the Soviets, along with the equipment to assemble them and to manufacture certain components, such as the plastic molded cases, keyboards and the polystyrene molding material.

The first phase of the contract calls for General Instrument to deliver over the next months 250,000 component kits, plus the equipment and initial data and test equipment, valued at more than \$1 million. Another 250,000 kits to be delivered in the second half of 1976 and the remaining 500,000 in the first half of 1977.



Royall Victor



William Huggins

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Royall Victor has been named vice-president and general manager of Chemical Bank's activities in France. Mr. Victor, who will be headquartered in Paris, replaces Theodore Frothingham, who is moving to the bank's international division in New York.

William Huggins has been appointed vice-president international of American Standard Co. He will be responsible for the coordination of international marketing and development programs. Mr. Huggins joined the firm in 1952, and in his present post will be based in Brussels.

Henry McNulty, managing di-

rector of Carl Byoir & Associates Ltd., based in London for the past 14 years, now becomes president of Carl Byoir Europe, a new operation based in Paris. His duties will include development of business throughout the U.K., Europe and the Middle East. Alan Butler replaces Mr. McNulty in the London operation.

Paul E. Ray & Co. has announced the appointment of Wendell Clough as senior vice president in Europe. Mr. Clough will continue to operate from the London offices of the firm. Before joining the Ray organization in 1974, he was managing director of Chrysler's operation in Britain.

New manager of the Hotel P.L.M. Saint-Jacques in Paris is Jean Bureau, who returns to Paris from his post as general manager of the Hotel Metropole in Brussels.

Rothschild Cousins Tighten Business Links

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 20 (NYT).—The two main divisions of the Rothschild banking family of France—one headed by Baron Guy de Rothschild, and the other by his cousin Baron Edmond de Rothschild—are forging closer links to increase their international scope and weight.

"Since the days of Mayer Anselm Rothschild, the family's strength has always been rooted in the ability of the national branches of the family to work together," a source close to Baron Edmond observed.

Mayer Anselm lived from 1743 to 1812. In more recent years both the original operation in Frankfurt and the banking houses founded by sons in Vienna and Naples have become extinct, while the existing branches in Paris and London have tended to go their separate ways.

The new financial arrangements are expected to lead to closer cooperation between Cie. du Nord, the holding company managed by Baron Guy, and Cie. Financière, the former holding company that is now a commercial bank, managed by Baron Edmond. Furthermore, there is a new link between Cie. Financière and one of France's oldest Protestant-owned banks, Banque Vernes et Commerciale de Paris. Like the Rothschilds, the Protestant

patricians of France are clannish and financially powerful.

From his personal holdings Baron Edmond has sold an undisclosed number of shares, estimated at 17 percent, in Cie. Financière to Cie. du Nord and what is believed to be a roughly similar amount to Banque Vernes. Both Cie. du Nord and Banque Vernes will have board representation in Cie. Financière.

The two Rothschild branches in France manage a diverse group of business enterprises, which are said to be complementary, particularly in their real-estate and leisure-time activities. Until recent years relations between the two men were considered barely congenial. Some of the ice was broken three years ago when Baron Edmond was invited to sit on the board of Banque Rothschild, a cornerstone of the holding company that Baron Guy manages with his cousins Baron Edmond and Baron Alain.

Banque Rothschild has assets of nearly \$1 billion. Banque Vernes shows assets of \$850 million. Cie. Financière is a smaller private bank with assets of approximately \$60 million. Until recently all the stock had been owned by Baron Edmond. He is now reported to own about 66 percent.

Baron Edmond has often been called the wealthiest of all the Rothschilds. From his father he inherited a huge estate, including

an elegant chateau above Lake Geneva, a chateau outside Paris, shares in Royal Dutch Shell and enough stock in the De Beers diamond-mining group that he is reported to be the second biggest shareholder of that company.

From that base, Baron Edmond, who is now 49 years old, moved aggressively into business using his Cie. Financière as the vehicle for a number of profitable ventures in real estate, tourism, toys and even the nuclear industry. He is also one of the largest donors to Israel.

Baron Guy, who is 68, has a chateau outside Paris that is famous for its art collection. His empire includes the Château-Lafite vineyard in Bordeaux, Banque Rothschild and diverse real-estate and industrial interests ranging from nickel in New Caledonia to food processing.

As the Paris cousins have joined forces, there have been quiet moves by Cie. du Nord to work more closely with N. M. Rothschild & Sons, the London branch of the family.

Cie. du Nord is represented in N. M. Rothschild through participation in Rothschild Continuation, a holding company set up by the London house in 1941 to insure the survival of the business in case of death of members of the family during the war.

As Government Orders Reappraisal of Vast Expansion Projects

Indonesia Obtains Refinancing for Debts of Pertamina

By Hamish McDonald

JAKARTA, June 20 (WP).—The Indonesian government has secured favorable refinancing for most of the massive short-term debt burden incurred by its prodigious state oil corporation, Pertamina.

It announced last week that a loan of \$425 million had been granted by a North American-European consortium led by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and another worth \$150 million by a Japanese group under Bank of Tokyo.

The two loans represent a solution to the immediate crisis caused by Pertamina's financial difficulties—a crisis that threatened to cause a serious setback to Indonesia's strong economic progress in recent times.

Pertamina is understood to have notched up a short-term debt load of about \$680 million falling due for repayment this year. With Indonesia's foreign reserves standing near the \$1-billion mark, the Pertamina borrowings made outside government supervision would have constituted a serious drain.

Pertamina tapped the world's short-term money markets over

the last two years to avoid restrictions on borrowings by Indonesian state corporations under former international standby arrangements for the Indonesian rupiah.

Because these restrictions forbade Pertamina from taking loans in the usual one-to-five-year repayment class, without going through central government channels, Pertamina simply turned to loans of less than 12 months to avoid bringing other government bodies into its plans.

Pertamina used the money for a massive program that covered aviation, shipping, tourism, hotels, insurance, hospitals, general public works, steel-making and real estate as well as fields related directly to oil and gas.

Without Pertamina, the indigenous contribution to the modern sector of Indonesia's economy would be very small. With its huge network of facilities—including an airline rivaling the state carrier Garuda and more tonnage than the Indonesian Navy—the oil-based conglomerate is already called a state within a state.

Shake-Up Started

To sort out Pertamina's investments the government has appointed one of its toughest military men, Lt. Gen. Hassan Habib, to lead a reappraisal.

Gen. Hassan Habib, who has just directed a thoroughgoing reorganization and trimming of the Indonesian armed forces, is expected to take drastic measures. Already one major project, the

Krakatau steel plant in West Java, has been removed from Pertamina's care and given to the Department of Industries. Plans for a blast furnace have been scaled down from 2 million tons of steel a year annual output to 500,000 tons, and may be scrapped altogether in favor of a simpler rolling mill.

Serious irregularities in the running of Krakatau have been uncovered. The government now has its lawyers studying a contract awarded to the West German Siemens group for supply of a power plant. The contract reportedly has Indonesia paying \$150 million for a plant that should cost only \$50 million.

So far management changes in Pertamina have been peripheral. The major reshuffle has come in the management of Krakatau steel, with the abrupt sacking of the general manager.

The position of Pertamina general manager Lt. Gen. Ibnu Sulowo seems fairly secure, but few in Jakarta are denying that his wings have been clipped.

A major shift in power over Pertamina has occurred in favor of the group of talented ministers in the government known from their U.S. education as the "Berkeley Mafia" of technocrats.

U.S. Aide Says Firms' Profits Must Rise to Finance Outlays

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—The United States will have trouble providing the new investment funds that will be needed by 1985 unless businesses become more profitable, a Treasury Department official said yesterday.

Between \$4,000 billion and \$4,500 billion in new investment will be needed by that time in order to provide enough jobs for Americans, Sydney Jones, a top Treasury adviser, said.

Mr. Jones told a news conference that the level of business profits, when adjusted for inflation, has fallen steadily in recent years from its peak in 1965 and that profits must be increased for businesses to justify the needed new investment.

Earlier yesterday the Federal Trade Commission reported that average net profits for more than 12,000 U.S. corporations dropped nearly one-third during the first quarter of 1975, compared to the previous quarter.

Mr. Jones said that he considered the question of whether there will be sufficient investment capital for future needs to be the major problem of the 1970s.

Frederic Hickman, assistant

As Volume of Trade Soars

Good Economic Data Drive Stocks Higher

NEW YORK, June 20 (NYT).—Spurred by a fresh batch of bullish economic statistics, New York Stock Exchange prices advanced strongly today for the second consecutive day in the heaviest trading in two weeks.

The rise came as the government reported a record jump in real U. S. earnings in May, slowing in the rate of advance in the consumer price index, and another monthly increase in new orders for durable goods.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 10.09 points to 850.44. It was ahead more than 14 points at 1:00 for the session. About 1,000 issues gained while 480 fell at the close.

Volume totaled 38.28 million shares compared with 21.45 million yesterday.

Among the best performers were Du Pont up 3 1/2 to 129 1/2, heavily-traded Boal, Cascade 1 1/2 to 22, and Sears, Roebuck 1 1/4 to 70 1/4.

Steels added fractions, while motors showed a steady tone.

But Dun & Bradstreet fell 1 1/2 to 27 on 162,800 shares. The company could not account for the stock's fall.

Treasurer Howard Wall said the firm is "having a relatively healthy year," reiterating that he expected second-quarter earnings to match or slightly exceed the 40-cent a share reported in the comparable year ago period.

Phillips Petroleum fell 1 3/8 to 55 1/2, but Atlantic Richfield gained 1 3/8 to 103 1/4.

Vetco gained 2 1/4 to 34. The company said fiscal 1975 will be another record year for earnings.

Dresser Industries fell 2 1/8 to 64 3/4. The company called for redemption of its convertible stock series "A" and its 55 convertible preferred stock series "B."

Heavily-traded Teleprompter ended unchanged at 8 1/2 on 153,700 shares. Teleprompter told the annual meeting it expects to start reducing losses from its cable television operations in Los Angeles and New York City.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 945 to 91.08.

The most active issue was Syntex, off 1/2 to 39 3/4 on volume of 57,700.

Also active were Bluebird, 1 1/4 to 2 1/8; Houston Oil & Mineral, up 1/8 to 26 1/2; Airborne Freight, up 5/8 to 11 1/4, and Champion Home Builders, unchanged at 4.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.98 to 88.92.

In Chicago unconfirmed rumors and estimates strongly influenced gains of up to 13 cents a bushel in wheat and soybean futures on the Board of Trade.

Corn futures were up nearly 7 cents a bushel and oats more than 3. Soybean oil, a volatile commodity, advanced the limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, in light trade. Meal futures rose about \$1 a ton.

U.S. Inflation Rate Slows Again in May

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT).—The cost of living rose 0.4 percent in May as the rate of inflation continued its downward trend the Labor Department reported today.

For the year ending in May the rate of inflation was 9.5 percent, the first time in more than a year that the 12-month rate of inflation was under 10 percent. The major gains have taken place during the past three months, during which inflation increased at a yearly rate of only 5 percent.

The small rise in May came despite a sharp increase in gasoline prices, as President Ford's tariff increases on imported petroleum were passed on to the consumer, along with rises in the price of used cars and of meats.

However, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that these increases were partially offset by drops in the prices of sugar, cereal, bakery products, non-alcoholic beverages, dairy products, mortgage rates, oil products and new cars.

In addition, smaller than usual increases were recorded for some household supplies.

Prices of services increased 0.2 percent, the smallest rise since July, 1973. The increase in non-food commodities was also 0.2 percent, the lowest rise since September, 1973.

The overall increase in food prices was 0.5 percent, largely due to the increases in the price of meat. Beef prices alone rose by 7.5 percent in May.

The last time the 12-month increase dipped below the 10-percent mark was in the year ending in January, 1974, when the rate was 9.4 percent.

The index itself stood at 159.3 based on the 1967 average of 100. This means that goods that cost \$100 in 1967 cost \$159.30 today.

In a separate report, the Labor Department said the tax cuts enacted in the Tax Reduction Act of 1975 had helped spur a 4.4-percent increase in real spendable earnings for a married worker with three dependents.

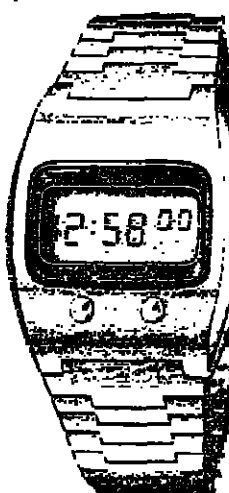
Real spendable earnings signify how much the worker has after adjustments for price increases and reductions for social security and federal income taxes.

Compared to a year ago, however, real spendable earnings were down 0.1 percent.

After deductions for social security and income taxes the average production worker with three dependents on a non-farm job earned \$145.44 a week in May. This compared to \$137.84 in April and \$132.96 a year ago.

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—1975—					—1975—					—1975—				
High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	S.S. P/E 100s, High Low	Net Last chge	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	S.S. P/E 100s, High Low	Net Last chge	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	S.S. P/E 100s, High Low	Net Last chge
11.75	11.50	11.625	10.5	0.00	11.75	11.50	11.625	10.5	0.00	11.75	11.50	11.625	10.5	0.00

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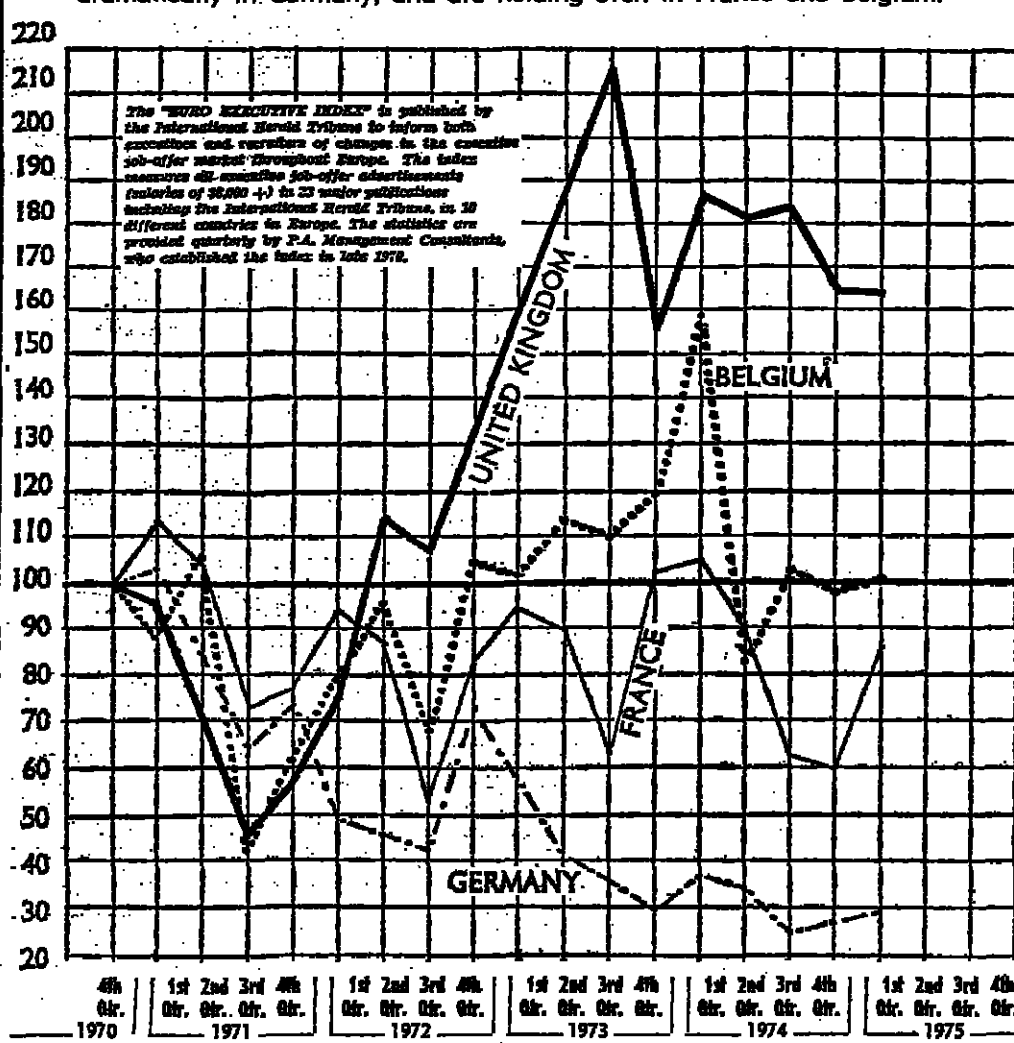
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JANUARY-MARCH "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX"

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As Tigers Lose 9-2

Hunter Retires 17 in Row in Winning 10th

ST. LOUIS, June 20 (UPI)—While Hunter retired in five runs a home and pair of singles, Catfish Hunter retired the 17 batters he faced before going for a seven-inning and 10th victory last night to lead the New York Yankees to a 9-2 win over the Detroit Tigers.

Hunter singled home a pair of runs during a four-run inning and then homered with Stanley and Walt Williams to cap a five-run seventh.

After 10-6, he did not give up a hit until Tom Ververz forced a ball just over the fence in the field for his second homer two out in the sixth. Ron was doubled in the eighth and on successive fielders' plays for the other run.

Hunter had lost four out and 10 of 12.

New York pounded 16 hits off Detroit pitching staff. Ray contributed to his third loss by decisions with a throwing

error that led to the four runs in the sixth.

Expos 2, Mets 2

At Montreal, Gary Carter singled in the winning run with one out and the bases loaded in the bottom of the 13th inning, providing Montreal with a 3-2 victory over New York.

Winning pitcher Dale Murray started the inning with a walk and was sacrificed to second by Pepe Mangual. Mike Jorgensen was walked intentionally and Mickey Scott singled to lead the bases. Murray (2-2) scored on Carter's single off loser Rick Badwin, now 1-2.

The Expos, trailing 4-1, tied the game in the eighth inning. Pete Mackanin walked, moved up to second when Jerry Korman threw a wild pitch and came home on a double by Larry Parrish.

Pirates 5, Cardinals 3

At Pittsburgh, Jerry Reuss fired a six-hitter and Bill Robinson, while Stargell and Dave Parker, combined home runs to give Pittsburgh a 5-0 victory over St. Louis.

Reuss, who was 26 years old yesterday, struck out seven and walked none en route to his fifth consecutive victory, raising his record to 3-4.

The Pirates have won nine of their last 11 games and 18 of their last 24.

Rangers 5, White Sox 3

At Arlington, Texas, Tom Greive's two-run double keyed a five-run seventh inning as Texas defeated Chicago 5-3.

Relief pitcher Stan Thomas was the beneficiary of the rally, recording his fourth win against a loss after subbing for Steve Hargan with two out in the first inning.

Texas trailed 3-0 after six innings but sent 10 batters to the plate in the seventh for all its runs and earned its eighth win over the White Sox in nine games this year.

Leo Cardenas singled to open the inning off starter Claude Osteen and, after Roy Smalley struck out, Jim Sundberg walked. Cesar Tovar singled to drive in Cardenas and Osteen left the game.

Reliever Rich Gossage then gave up a run-scoring single to Toby Harrah, fanned Jim Spencer and surrendered Greive's two-run shot down the right field line that put Texas ahead 4-1. After Mike Hargrove was intentionally walked, Lenny Randle raised the score to 5-3 with a single up the middle. Cecil Upshaw replaced Gossage and retired Cardenas to end the inning.

Dodgers 4, Padres 1

At San Diego, southpaw Doug Rau of Los Angeles, with eighth-inning help from Mike Marshall, won his first game since May 10, a 4-1 decision over San Diego.

The victory put Rau's record at 6-6 and moved the Dodgers to within two games of first place in the National League's Western division.

Rau set down the Padres on four hits before retiring in the eighth with one out and the tying run at second.

Randy Jones, trying for his third straight win, was the loser and his record dropped to 8-4.

Shaw and Babashoff Smash Listed Records at Swim Meet

LONG BEACH, Calif., June 20 (UPI)—Tim Shaw, 17, of the Long Beach Swim Club, and U.S. Olympian Shirley Babashoff, 18, of the Mission Viejo (Calif.) Swim Club, smashed listed world records last night during the American Athletic Union's world swimming championships trials.

Shaw churned his way through the men's 400-meter freestyle in 3:53.55 to better his own world record of 3:54.89, which he set in August at Concord, Calif.

Five minutes later, Babashoff did the women's 200-meter freestyle in a record 2:02.54. This cut four-tenths of a second off her own listed world and U.S. standard of 2:02.94, which she registered last year at Concord.

However, Kornelia Ender of East Germany has a pending world record of 2:02.27, which she set March 15 at Dresden, Miss. Ender also clocked 2:02.38 a couple of weeks ago in the all-German championships at Prenzlitz.

World Championships

The first and second place winners in each event here automatically qualify for the U.S. team that will compete in the world swimming championships July 18-27 at Cali, Colombia.

Furniss was off fast and held a slight lead for the first five lengths of the pool.

He entered the race as the favorite, having posted the quickest clocking in the afternoon heat, 3:57.78 to Shaw's 3:59.14. Also, he had broken Shaw's world record of 1:51.66 in the 200-meter freestyle Wednesday, winning in 1:51.41.

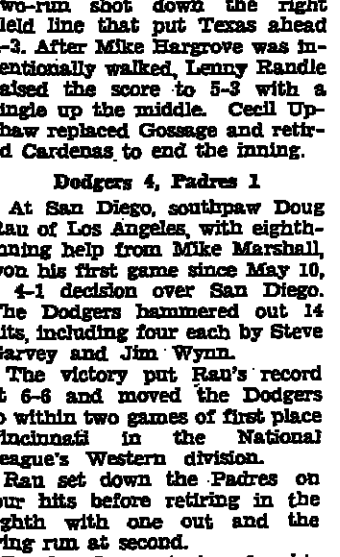
Immediately after his record swim, Shaw changed into a black cap and gown and rushed to nearby Wilson High School for his commencement exercises.

Little-known Bill Forrester of

the Randy Reese Swim Team, Jacksonville, Fla., came within 9 of a second of Mark Spitz's world record of 2:00.70 by winning the men's 200-meter butterfly in 2:00.79.



Tim Shaw



Spectators press around Arnold Palmer at U.S. golf open.



Pat Fitzsimons



Tom Watson

Watson, Fitzsimons Lead in U.S. Golf Open Goes to 2 Young Men

By John S. Radosta

MEDINAE, Ill., June 20 (UPI)—Tom Watson, a 25-year-old roll pro who looks like that whole-some, freckled kid next door, and Pat Fitzsimons, 24, a newcomer to the pro tour, shot four-under-par 67s yesterday to take the early lead in the first round of the United States Open.

Arnold Palmer is lying just two shots back, at 68. But Jim Weathers, a round wine fancier from Napa, Calif., was only one behind, trailing Watson and Fitzsimons with a 69. Palmer's 69 tied him with Lanny Wadkins, Grier Jones and Peter Oosterhuis, a Briton who now plays the tour regularly.

The 75th Open got off to a steamy start in 95 degree heat and high humidity on the No. 3 course of the Medinah Country Club, converted by four days of rain from a monster into a pigeon.

The result of the slow greens, where anything that hit the putting surfaces stayed there, was a spate of sub-par rounds.

High Attendance Although statistics were not immediately available, officials of the U.S. Golf Association, which conducts the Open, thought yesterday's attendance was a record for a first day.

The spectators had a good show to see—Jack Nicklaus taking three straight bogeys on his way to a 75. Fitzsimons scoring a hole-in-one on the 187-yard third hole. Tom Weiskopf arguing with USGA officials and then asking the crowd not to boo the officials and Lee Trevino getting out of the rough with a sawed-off 4-wood.

Watson has the credentials to lead a U.S. Open. Now in his fourth year on the tour, he has one victory on his record and he stands fifth on the money winners list. Last year he led the third round of the Open at Winged Foot but, by his own admission, he checked on the last day and

shot, if that is the word for it, a 79 on the closing round.

Watson started with a break on the first hole, where he sunk a 16-foot chip shot. He immediately lost the stroke on the second, where he was bunkered, but then he went under par again by dropping a 15-foot put on the third. With a birdie on 5 and bogey on 6, Watson came to what he called the first of his "key" holes.

On the 7th, a par-3 of 594 yards, his drive caught a bunker on the left side of the fairway. He had a buried lie, and all he could do was to hack it to the rough. Then he hit a poor 5-iron to the top of a hill short of the green. His 7-iron was 25 feet beyond the pin. Miraculously, he sank the curling put to save par.

He had three birdies on the back nine, finishing with a 32 for 67.

Fitzsimons, who stands 30th on the money-winners list, joined the tour in 1973 and has won one tournament, this year's Los Angeles Open.

Russian Says Track Meet Can Be Held

MOSCOW, June 20 (UPI)—A senior Russian athletics official, Ivan Stepanchikov, said today that the Soviet Union has eliminated violations of a television contract with the United States and he hopes a canceled July 4-5 track meet can be held as originally planned.

Ollan Cassell, executive director of the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union, said Monday that the AAU had cancelled the meet, to be held in Kiev, because of "numerous contract violations by the U.S.S.R. All-Sports Committee."

He said the contract granted the AAU television rights in the United States, but "the Soviets have denied us this right."

He said the AAU could not finance the trip without the television revenue.

Stepanchikov, senior coach of the Soviet Track and Field Federation, part of the All-Sports Committee, told a newspaper: "It was the Soviet side which violated the rules of the contract. Now these breaches have been eliminated and there will be correct implementation of the contract."

"Thus there is no reason why the meet should not take place," he said. He hoped the Americans would accept the Soviet action and that he expected the cancellation would be rescinded.

Congress Is Told Women's Rights Threaten Sports

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association told Congress today that new federal regulations requiring equal treatment of men and women in athletic programs are "calculated ... to destroy" such popular and successful college sports as football and basketball.

The official, John Puzak, testified at a House Education subcommittee hearing that the regulations will destroy the financial basis upon which most universities operate their athletic programs for men and women.

"A failure to provide some protection for revenues from those sports which enjoy significant public interest would eventually result in the erosion of that interest and consequently an erosion of those revenues," said Puzak, who is associate dean of the college of education at Michigan State University.

He said the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which made the regulations, "has been absolutely unwilling to look at the economic structure and realities of college athletics, and has in effect insisted on treating revenue-producing sports in the same fashion as those—either men or women—which are not revenue-producing."

Since he and his associates care a great deal about what they regard as Montreal's growing threat to world greatness, they will be scrambling mightily in the year ahead to avoid such a disaster.

They cited instances of what they called administrative bungling by the USOC that hurt U.S. athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

They said that the USOC's failure to provide adequate financial support for such teams as the United States Olympic team, which has been in the USOC since 1968, is a major factor in the decline of the sport.

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Montreal Is Gearing Up for Its Pre-Olympics Race..

By Bryce Nelson

MONTREAL, June 20 (UPI)—Montreal's mayor, Jean Drapeau, could talk the socks and boots off a skeptical Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman in a snow storm. He was at his persuasive best the day in 1970 when he asked the International Olympic Committee, "Do you seriously doubt my city's ability to stage the Olympic Games?"

The committee was so startled by his self-assured presentation that it gave Drapeau a standing ovation and a victory over Los Angeles and Moscow in the voting that followed to stage the 1976 summer games.

But Canada's Olympic organizers were told by those who had hosted the Games before that Montreal should enjoy its triumph of 1976—that in the years to follow the noble task would become something of a pain.

They were right.

Costs Mounting "Modest Montreal" started out with a plan of modest cost—about \$310 million, but expenses and construction problems have mounted to a point that would frighten larger, richer cities.

The current cost estimate is \$650 million, and construction of the stadium and related facilities has been slowed by repeated labor strikes.

In January, the Canadian Olympic Association raised a warning flag and called on the IOC to assure itself that key construction would be completed in time for the beginning of the Games July 17, 1976. The committee grew that the IOC was preparing contingency plans to move the games to Mexico City, Los Angeles or some other Canadian city.

After visiting Montreal in late April, Lord Killanin, the IOC president, reaffirmed his support of Montreal as the Olympic site. He had no doubt that, barring a world calamity, the 1976 Summer Games will open on time in Montreal," he said.

Lord Killanin pointed to the construction pace in Munich for the 1972 Games: "I remember one year before the Games everybody saying that the stadium there wouldn't be ready on time. But it was. So history repeats itself."

Last month, the IOC reaffirmed its confidence in Montreal at its annual meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, after hearing Drapeau insist that all problems had been overcome.

Whether construction here will be completed on time depends as much on Drapeau, 58, as on any other individual. In an interview, the mayor was ever confident. "People differ," he said, "some people travel; they miss planes. Others don't."

Leaning forward for emphasis, he concluded, "I have never missed a plane."

But the mayor has never had to build his own plane.

One of Montreal's main problems is that it lacked many of the needed facilities when it made its Olympic bid.

So far there does not seem to be any nationalistic surge to back up Montreal if the city falters in putting on Canada's first Games.

The Games have certainly not drawn Canada together in a national Olympic purpose," the Montreal Gazette wrote recently. "Indeed, they have become the center of almost every Montreal labor dispute."

Like many aspects of Canadian life, the Games have become involved in the difference in perspective and priorities of the French-speaking Quebecers in this province, Quebec, and the English-speaking residents of other parts of the country. In discussing Olympic financing, the Toronto Globe and Mail asked

editorially, "Why should the other provinces be expected to make room indefinitely for Quebec and Montreal?"

Polls indicate that the popularity of holding the Olympics in Canada is highest in Quebec, and falls as one travels west through the English-speaking provinces. Montreal was also the site of Canada's world's fair, Expo 67, and there is some belief that Montreal and Quebec get too many "goodies."

Because of such feelings, the federal government has declined to provide financial backing for the Games, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who is from Montreal, resisted showing favoritism to his fellow French Canadian, who make up about a third of the country's population.

More than 1,500 workers are now working 10 hours a day, six days a week at the Olympic Park site, and officials say that if need be construction can be speeded

by increasing the number of workers and the number of hours worked—which obviously would increase costs.

There are several factors which still could shatter Montreal's confidence:

• Labor difficulties. The disputes have not been fully resolved. The prediction that the stadium will be ready is based on an assumption that there will be no major strikes in the next year.

• Lack of money. Mammoth amounts of cash for overtime work may well be necessary.

• Weather. Engineers say that the Canadian construction industry has mastered problems of building in winter, but there is the possibility that an exceptionally severe winter could slow down construction efforts.

Even if the costs are limited to \$650 million, the revenues from the Olympics could fall more than \$200 million short of paying the bills. The sale of silver Olympic coins is proving much less profitable than anticipated, but the lotteries are much more lucrative than forecast.

Drapeau and other officials argue that Olympic fund-raising schemes such as the lotteries can be run for years afterward if necessary to pay the bills. But government officials outside Montreal are likely to be somewhat unsympathetic to endless Olympic lotteries, since they might want to start lotteries of their own for governmental revenue.

Some critics of Drapeau say the city will be burdened with taxes for years to pay off Olympic debts. They argue that a city with housing problems, unemployment, a city which still dumps raw sewage into the St. Lawrence River, has more important things to purchase than monuments to sport.

"Reasonable Limits" Last year, Drapeau said that "these Olympics will be looked upon as the Games that saved the Olympics" because of Montreal's efforts to keep costs within reasonable limits. But, if Drapeau is not able to keep construction on schedule, Montreal may end up with the reputation for skewering, rather than saving, the Olympics.

Since he and his associates care a great deal about what they regard as Montreal's growing threat to world greatness, they will be scrambling mightily in the year ahead to avoid such a disaster.

© Los Angeles Times.

...As Ford Picks Unit to End U.S. 'Quagmire'

By Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI)—President Ford yesterday announced the appointment of a special commission to end what he called the "quagmire" resulting from "intermediate disputes" among amateur sports groups in the U.S. Olympic movement.

The 18-member President's Commission on Olympic Sports is to submit in five months a report that analyzes the organization and operation of the U.S. Olympic Committee and other Olympic-related amateur sports groups.

A second report within 12 months is to provide a sport-by-sport analysis.

"In the past," the President said, "rivalries among amateur sports organizations have sometimes fragmented our international sports efforts, hindered opportunity for our athletes to develop their skills fully and restrained voluntary financial support for our Olympic teams" and

other amateur sports teams at the international level.

Budget of \$569,000 The commission, which has a budget of \$569,000, will be headed by Gerald Zornow, chairman of the board of the Eastman Kodak Co. and former three-letter athlete at the University of Rochester.

Michael Harrington is the executive director of the commission, which includes six former Olympians plus Senators Glenn Beall, R-Md., and Richard Stone, D-Fla., and Representatives Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., and Norm Mineta, D-Calif.

The commission, created by executive order, is to:

• Conduct a full study of the USOC, its activities and its present and former membership groups on a sport-by-sport basis as they relate to the effectiveness of U.S. Olympic teams.

• Determine what factors impede or tend to impede the United States from fielding its best

amateur athletes on Olympic teams and other international teams, such as the Pan American Games.

Study ways to assure adequate financial support for such teams. The United States is perhaps the only country in which the government does not subsidize its Olympic teams.

Study other related matters having a direct bearing on the U.S. Olympic movement, including development plans for increasing the level of participation across the country.

The announcement of the commission follows two years after Congress tried unsuccessfully to pass bills aimed at ending the jurisdictional feud among such organizations as the USOC, the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The USOC is a coalition of 212 organizations with voting control concentrated in 19 national sports federations. Of the 19 federations, which have jurisdiction over 28 Olympic sports, the AAU is the governing body for eight of the 28 sports. Those sports are the major ones, such as swimming and track and field, in which the United States traditionally excels. The NCAA dropped out of the USOC three years ago. At congressional hearings two years ago, athletes testified that the extremely complex and multi-tiered organization of the Olympic movement, plus the feuds between the AAU and NCAA, have significantly hampered amateur athletics.

They cited instances of what they called administrative bungling by the USOC that hurt U.S. athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

They said that the USOC's failure to provide adequate financial support for such teams as the United States Olympic team, which has been in the USOC since 1968, is a major factor in the decline of the sport.

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